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I. ROGERS, Proprietor.

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Mail via B., N. Y. & P. (Clermont Branch) arrives at 11:54 p. m. and 6:37 p. m., and leaves at 8:30 a. m., and 2:30 p. m.

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Smethport, Pa., Feb. 17, 1888.

MISS TINSEL.

By HENRY SEDLEY

keep him company.

There was a murmur of amusement at this. Everybody at the "Bella Union" knew that something had been in the air touching chirographic exploits of Mr. Coppers a few years back at New Orleans, and before he kept the faro bank at Boone's Bar.

"For my part," put in Jim Blair, who liked to hear injustice done to no man, "I 'spose there's reasons why a chap might want to live alone, and yet mightn't a knifed anybody nor robbed 'im either."

"That's so, Jim," affirmed Judge Carboy, oracularly. "No doubt on't. But when it's so we usually hear what them reasons is. Now, who knows air a word on 'em in the case afore us? Anyhow, I hope he's good—good as gold—only we've had our share of troubles in the county, and it's well to look sharp."

"When I was a little chap," proceeded Jim Blair, with retrospective deliberation, "I lived in a village on the further side o' the Ohio. Most folks did their business on t'other bank, and went over generally by the 8 o'clock ferry in the mornin'. Now, there was two or three that didn't; men whose work lay nigher home, or who went later. But the crowd went over reg'lar at eight. Arter awhile they got awful sot agin them who didn't go over at the same time. There weren't no hell's delights you could think of them fellers didn't lay to the men who didn't travel by the eight boat; and at last, damn me if they didn't want to lynch 'em!"

"Lynch 'em for not goin' in the eight boat!" cried the judge, whose respect for the majesty of the law always asserted itself, as was meet, on hearing any tale of its infringement.

Jim Blair nodded. "Not so much, I reckon, for not goin' in the eight boat as for not doin' what other folks did. However, them whoever try to trouble Ches Harding 'll have a rough time I guess."

"You think he's such a game fighter?" inquired Jack Storm with lively interest.

"That may be, too. But what I meant was, there's them on the Flat who believe in Ches for all his lonesome ways, and won't see him put upon. For my part, I reckon he's more sinned against than sinnin'."

"I guess you're half right, Jim," admitted Judge Carboy with diplomatic concession; "more'n half right. But mark my words," and the judge's voice rose to the oratorical swell which denoted his purpose to be more than commonly impressive, "that'll be the devil's own time on the Flat some day, and that air chap 'll be king pin and starter of it. I never know'd no such silent, sulky cuss as that moonin' round but that he kicked up pettikiler h— in the long run."

It will be seen from this that there were differences of opinion respecting Chester Harding at Bullion Flat, and it cannot be denied that there was some reason for it.

CHAPTER II.

MISS TINSEL.

It was in a magnificent theatre that Chester Harding first saw her—a theatre grand in size and tasteful in decoration. It had only lately been opened, and was one of the lions of the Golden City. Harding went there to while away an idle hour, and in order, perhaps, that he might see all there was to be seen before leaving San Francisco. His visit was one of merest chance, and no trifle had secured higher in all his California [illegible] than his straying that night into the Cosmopolitan theatre.

And yet perhaps it was the turning point in his existence. Others who were there from Bullion Flat said afterward that from that night Harding was transfigured. A blaze of chandeliers, with golden fretwork skirting the galleries and rich dark velvet framing the boxes, could hardly surprise him. Nor was there much to astonish—whatever there might be to admire—in the rows of handsomely dressed women who gave brilliancy to the audience. Neither could the drama itself, which the manager was pleased to style, "a grand legendary fairy spectacle," move Harding seriously from his equilibrium. All these splendors, together with the resonant orchestra, the dazzling scenery, rich in Dutch metal and gold foil, the sanguinary and crested baron, the villain of the play, the iridescent youth, its hero, the demons, who went through traps, vampire and other—one blood red demon with a long nose being especially conspicuous—the fairies, who brought order out of chaos—of whom the "Queen of the Fairy Bower" was the large limbed and voluptuous principal—the "Amazonian Phalanx," who went through unheard of maneuvers with massive battle axes and spears—all these failed, it must be owned, to startle Mr. Harding from his propriety. He had seen such things, or things very like them, before. And yet he was taken off his feet, to use the metaphor, and swept away captive by a very torrent of emotion excited by Miss Tinsel.

She was only a coryphee; that is, she was but one among the minor subordinates of the ballet. Her advent was accomplished as one of the "Sprites of the Silver Shower." She had to come chasseing down the stage, and she never raised her eyelids—before most demurely cast down—until she was close upon the footlights. But when those eyelids did go up it was—well, as Judge Carboy afterward used to say, it was just like sunrise over the mountains at Boone's Bar! A girl with a mass of bright hair, almost red it looked by daylight, and large gray eyes that looked as black as soot by the gas, but took on more tender hues by day—a girl with a figure that was simply perfection, and yet one who with all her archness seemed to have no vanity. She had many dainty white skirts, one above another like an artichoke, of fluffy and diaphanous texture, and although these, it cannot be denied, were perilously short, somehow Miss Tinsel did not look in the least immodest.

All the men from Bullion Flat knew it was Miss Tinsel, since the "Queen of the Fairy Bower" addressed this charming figure more than once as "Zephyrlind," and a reference to the play bill thereupon at once established her identity.

What strange magnetism there was about this girl Harding, and indeed all who looked at her, found it hard to define. Perhaps, apart from her lovely eyes and hair and her exquisite figure, it was because she always seemed to be drawing away that she proved so fascinating. Even when she advanced straight toward you she seemed forever to retreat. By what subtle and skillful instinct of coquetry Miss Tinsel was enabled to convey this impression cannot here be explained.

That she did convey it was universally admitted. It appeared, however, on inquiry, that her dramatic powers were of the slightest. Her beauty and charm were such that the manager would gladly have put her forward could he have seen his way to do so. But her success had been so moderate, when the experiment was tried, in one or two of the "walking ladies" of farces, that it was thought wisest to let her be seen as much and heard as little as possible.

When Harding last saw her that night she was going up to Paradise on one foot, the other pointing vaguely at nothing behind, the intoxicating eyes turned up with a charming simulation of pious joy, and the cherry lips curled into a smile that showed plenty of pearls below. She vanished from his gaze in a glory of red fire, amid the blare of gongs and trumpets, while the "Blood Red Demon" went down to the 'bad' place under the stage through a trap, and the "Queen of the Fairy Bower," with felicitous compensation, ascended to the heaven of the flies.

After this tremendous catastrophe Harding went to his hotel and reflected.

That a Timon like himself—a misanthrope indeed of the first water—should fall in love at first sight with a ballet girl certainly furnished matter for reflection. But reflection did not prevent Timon from seeking an interview with his [illegible] the next day. Even cold and soured natures may become under some incentives enthusiastic and ingenious.

Harding found out where Miss Tinsel lived, learned that she usually came from rehearsal at about 2, called consequently at 3, and coolly sent in his name, telling the servant that the young lady would know who he was. As he hoped, the device got him admittance. The girl supposed he was some one from the theatre whose name she had not caught or had forgotten.

It was a very plain and humble room, almost as bare and forbidding perhaps as the inside of Harding's tent on the knoll, and yet how glorified was the place with the purple atmosphere of romance!

Miss Tinsel was as simply equipped as her room; a gown of dark stuff, with a bit of color at the throat, and that was all. Harding saw that she was not quite so perfect physically as he had thought, and this, strange as it may seem, instantly increased his passion for her. Nothing could make her figure other than beautiful, or impair the luster of her eyes; but the fair creature had a little range of freckles across her delicate nose and cheeks, and her hair by day appeared, as has been said before, nearly red. Her natural smile, on the other hand, as distinguished from her stage smile, which was merely intoxicating, was almost heavenly; and it was not made less so by an occasional look that was grave almost to sadness.

"Sit down." He was standing stock still and silent in the middle of the room. "You come from the theatre, don't you?"

He was standing stock still and silent.

It was a sweet voice—sweet and low—too low, in truth, which was one of the reasons of its failure in the drama—one of those thrilling contralto voices, most magnetic and charming when heard by one alone or close by, but which lost their magnetism and charm if strained to fill the ears of a crowd.

"No—yes—that is, I was there last night. I saw you there," he replies stupidly.

"Last night? Oh, yes; but why do you want to see me today?"

This is a hard question to answer, so he tries evasion.

"Did you get a bouquet?"

"A perfect love—a beauty—it was thrown at my feet; but I gave it to her, of course."

"Gave it to her?"

"Miss De Montague—don't you know—the 'Queen of the Fairy Bower?' She gets all the bouquets."

"Oh, she does, does she?"

"Certainly. She is the principal, you know. Her engagement calls for all the bouquets."

"Even when they are plainly intended for somebody else?"

"Ah, but they oughtn't to be intended for somebody else. If any one is so silly as to think somebody else ought to have a bouquet any one has to be punished. Then they forfeit him."

"Forfeit him?"

"Or his flowers. They always forfeit you in theatres—if you're late at rehearsal, you know, or if you keep the stage waiting. But then you needn't mind. Miss De Montague is a dear, good soul. She took the bouquet for the look of the thing, you know; that's business; but she gave me half the flowers when we got home."

"Does she live here, then?"

"Why, to be sure. You know we always go to the theatre together. Only for her I should be quite alone."

"And do you like this kind of thing?" he asks clumsily.

She bursts into a merry laugh. "Like it? Why, I get my living by it. We all have to live, you know, and I've no one to look out for me but myself and"——

She pauses suddenly, having caught his eye fixed upon her with a gaze of passionate admiration. This first calls up the look of gravity we have spoken of, and then brings the color sharply to her face. It also reminds her of the somewhat peculiar character of the interview. The instant after she resumes, as if continuing her sentence: "Did you come here to ask me that?"

"No," he replies bluntly. "I never thought of the question until the moment before I asked it."

"Please tell me, then," she proceeds, with gathering surprise, "what did you come for?"

He hesitates a moment, moved by the superstition of the honest feeling that he must tell her no word of untruth, and then quietly answers:

"I am not sure that I know."

"Not sure that you know?"

"No."

"Perhaps, then, you'll go away, and when you are sure"——

"Come back again?" hazards he.

"I didn't say that. You look and talk like a gentleman, and if, as I hope, you are one, you will know that I can't see strangers—people who have no business with me—and so you must excuse me." She has risen and moves with some dignity toward the door.

"One moment," he interposes. "Forgive me; you know for your part that it is impossible I should wish to offend"——

"How should I? You come here to me a stranger, and refuse to say what for."

"No; I did not refuse. I only said I was not sure that I knew why I came."

"Then you must be crazy!" she blurts out impulsively.

"Perhaps I am. I begin to think so."

"Then I wish you would go away!" she goes on with apprehension. "I'll tell you what, Mr. Bellario is here, and he's—oh, terribly strong!"

"Mr. Bellario?" he echoes.

"Yes; the 'Blood Red Demon,' you you. Didn't you see him go through the trap?"

Harding laughs, very much amused.

"And you mean to threaten me with the 'Blood Red Demon,' do you?"

"Oh, no," she responds gently, but again edging toward the door, "not threaten, but"—in a very conciliatory tone—"if you won't say what you come for and won't go away"——

"But I will," he says, gravely.

"Will which?"

"Will both; I will say what I came for and then I will go away."

"I don't mean to be rude, you know," she puts in, softening.

"Nor I. Now I will tell you. I came because I could not possibly stay away—because you drew me toward you with an irresistible force"——

"I'm sure I didn't!" she protests indignantly.

"Unconsciously, of course. You may think me foolish—wild if you please. I can't help that. You will know better in time. I came to you saying not a wrong word, thinking not a wrong thought. There is nothing against me. At home I was a gentleman. I ask leave to visit you, respectfully, as a friend, nothing more."

"But why?" she asks, bewildered.

"Because I admire you greatly, inexpressibly, and I must tell you so." She turns scarlet now. "But I shall never tell you this—no! again—or anything else in words you do not choose to hear. All I ask is the leave now and then to see and to speak with you."

This was very embarrassing. Had he said he loved her, and at first sight, she would have turned him away. She would have distrusted both his sincerity and his motives. But he did not say this. On the contrary, he offered in explicit terms, it would seem, not to say it. She therefore naturally took refuge in generalities.

"But what you ask won't be possible. What would people say? This is a very bad, a scandalous country, I mean. What would Miss De Montague think, or Mr. Bellario?"

"What people will say or think hardly needs to be considered," said Harding steadily, "since in a week I shall have gone to my home in the mines. You won't be troubled with me long—twice more perhaps. Only once if you prefer it. All shall be exactly as you wish it. Is not that fair?"

Miss Tinsel was saved the present necessity for replying to a question or coping with a situation both of which she found extremely perplexing, since at this juncture the door opened and admitted the "Queen of the Fairy Bower" and the "Blood Red Demon," who had apparently been out for a morning walk. To Harding's surprise, the "Queen" was a motherly looking woman of forty-five and the "Demon" a weak eyed young man, with a pasty white face, and some fifteen years younger. Both were much over dressed, and both stared vigorously at Harding—the "Queen" with an air intended to represent fashionable raillery, the "Demon" with haughty surprise. But the visitor avoided explanations that might have been embarrassing by bowing low to the company and passing from the room.

CHAPTER III.

THE CUP AND THE LIP.

Her real name was Jane Green. But Jane Green would never do for the play bill; so the manager, exercising his peculiar and traditional prerogative, had rechristened the young lady for the histrionic world, and she appeared as "Aurora Tinsel." A poor, almost friendless girl, she had left the Atlantic states with an aunt who had been the wife of the "property man" in the theatre. Soon after the aunt died, and Jane had gladly accepted the offer of Miss De Montague to live with her, and, by helping that lady with her dresses, to render an equivalent for her society and protection.

Harding was a wise man in his generation, foolish as in some respects he may appear. We offer no explanation of his swift and unreasoning infatuation, because it is just such men who do just such rash and impulsive things. But he was sagacious enough to know that a man who really wants a woman is less likely to get her by being too quick than even by being too slow. Women who are interested always maintain the contrary; but this is because they want to bag their game instantly, whether they mean to throw it away afterward or not. The sex are not apt, however, to err by overrating the value of what they get too easily, and this Harding was philosopher enough to know.

Hence, while he again sought Miss Tinsel twice before his departure, and while his admiration, although respectful, was not concealed, he did not go so far as to ask the girl to become his wife. It appeared that after the run of the current spectacle at the theatre a "great tragedian" was to play an engagement there, and the opportunity was to be taken for the ballet and pantomime troupe to make a tour of the mines. Miss De Montague was to go as a chief attraction, and Miss Tinsel was to go also, and among the places they were to visit was Bullion Flat.

These plans left open a space of three months, during which Harding could think of what he was at, and Miss Tinsel could think of what he meant, and several other persons who were interested [illegible]

The first step taken by Harding on his return was highly confirmatory, in the judgment of the Flat, of the opinion expressed by Jack Storm some time before. A contract was made with a builder, and close by the tent on the knoll there speedily arose a cottage of fair proportions, which was evidently meant to supersede the humbler structure which for a year had formed Harding's home. No one doubted his ability prudently to incur such an outlay. He had been saving to parsimony, and he had been prosperous. By why, when a tent had so long sufficed to him, and when he so disliked to part with money, he should go to so needless an expense, was so obscure that to accept Jack Storm's solution impugning Harding's sanity was the easiest and consequently the most popular way of solving the enigma.

The cottage was built notwithstanding, and it was soon the subject of general remark that Harding was becoming more genial and "sociable" than before. He astonished Judge Carboy and Jim Blair by asking them to drink one night at the "Bella Union." He smiled affably and passed the time of day with Jack Storm and his other companions when they met to begin work on the claim for the day. He ordered champagne for the crowd on the evening when a green tree was lashed to the rooftree of his cottage on the knoll; and at last he raised wonder and surprise to their perihelion by actually giving a housewarming.

"I know'd it all along," affirmed Judge Carboy that night to his familiars. They were taking a cocktail at the "Bella Union" by way of preface to "bucking" against Mr. Coppers' bank—"I know'd it all along. He's got a wife out east, and she's a comin' out to jine him in the new house."

"Is that the 'suthin' you talked of that he was ashamed of, judge?" laughed Jim Blair. "It looks like it, for sartin he never said nothin' about her."

"A man may git married," retorted the judge with judicial acumen, "and yit do suthin' else to be ashamed of, mayn't he? There's been murderers and horse thieves stretched afore now who had wives, hain't there? And the last chap the boys hung to a flume up to Redwood, he had three wives, didn't he? And they all come to the funeral." And with this triumphant vindication of his position the judge sternly deposited half a paper of fine cut in his mouth and started for the luxurious apartment of Mr. Coppers.

Next morning Bullion Flat was in a flurry of excitement and pleasurable anticipation. The "Grand Cosmopolitan Burlesque, Ballet and Spectacle Troupe" had arrived, and were to play in the theatre attached to the "Bella Union." It was not, however, until the succeeding afternoon that Chester Harding called upon Miss Tinsel at the same hotel.

It was a good sign that that young lady crimsoned at the first sight of him; what she first said was another:

"You have not been in a hurry," she pouted, "to come and see me."

"I supposed you would be very busy," said he smiling and devouring her with his eyes. "Were you so anxious to have me come?"

"Anxious?" she repeated; and then added, illogically, "I supposed you would please yourself."

He nodded. "And how do you like Bullion Flat?"

"I think it ever so pretty—only I don't like the earth all torn up, and such ugly holes and scars."

"We have to get at the gold, you know," he explained, "even at such a cost. But the hilltops, anyhow, are spared."

She looked through a window and pointed at the most picturesque eminence in the neighborhood—the knoll. "That is your house?" she observed shyly.

"Yes. Do you like it?"

"I think it lovely—situation and all."

"And how did you know it was mine?"

"Oh," she said, laughing, "we show folks see a great many people—besides being seen by them—and I've heard a lot about you."

Harding's face darkened a little. "Then you've heard that I'm not much liked?"

"I've heard some say so. But what of that? Miss De Montague says she wouldn't give a fig for a man everybody speaks well of—and she quoted something from a comedy—the 'School for Scandal.'"

"Will you tell me what people say?" he inquired curiously.

"Oh, that you are gloomy, reserved, and live all alone, and that you are not extravagant, and that you haven't had a very happy life."

"That last, at least, if true, is a misfortune rather than a fault."

"It's all misfortune, ain't it?" said the girl sagely. "People don't make themselves. There's Mr. Bellario now. He thinks nature really meant him for a great warrior—somebody like Napoleon, you know. And instead of that he's—well, he calls himself a professional gentleman, but the boys call him a tumbler. I suppose it would be much grander to kill people than to jump through 'vampire traps;' but you see he didn't get his choice—any more than I did."

"Then you didn't want to go on the stage?"

"No, indeed. It was just for bread. Aunty was a 'second old woman'—and they got me in for 'utility,' as they call it. There was no one to care for me, and I was glad to earn an honest living; but like it! Never!"

"You say there was no one to care for you?" said Harding gently. "Had you no friends—no parents?"

Jane reddened painfully, and the sad look came quickly into her face. "My mother is dead, you see," she replied, with hesitancy, "and—and—I'd rather not speak of this any more, please."

"Surely," he exclaimed hastily, "I've no right to catechise you. Pray forgive my asking at all. I ought to have been more careful. I know what trouble is, and how to feel for those who suffer."

She looked at him earnestly. "You have suffered yourself, then—they were right when they said yours had not been a happy life?"

"I have no right to whine—but happy—no, far from it."

Jane's lovely face took on its softest and tenderest expression.

"They said that lately you have been happier—gayer than ever before—and that people liked you—oh, ever so much better than they used to. Why is it that people like those the best who seem to need help and sympathy the least?"

Jane leaned from the window as she spoke and toyed with some running vine that clambered to the casement. The grace and beauty of her figure were made conspicuous by the movement, and Harding paused a moment before he replied:

"People like to be cheerful, I suppose, and people like others to be like themselves, I know. It is true that I have been unhappy—that my life has been morose and solitary. How much this has been my own fault and how much that of others, need not be said. But it is also true that of late I have been far happier. Shall I tell you why?"

His voice was deep and earnest, and something in his eyes made the girl crimson again, and turn her own to the distant hills.

"If you please," she faltered, in her low, musical contralto.

"Shall I tell you too why I have built the cottage you are looking at?" he went on with increasing earnestness. "It is because it has been my hope, my prayer, that this sad, lonely life of mine was nearly over. It is because I have believed that after much pain, and doubt, and bitterness my trust in men might be brought back through my love for a woman. The cottage—it is for you, Jane. I love you, Jane. Do you hear me? From the moment I saw you, I loved you. I resolved to ask you to marry me. Jane, will you do so?"

While he spoke the color had been fading steadily from her face, and when he stopped the girl was ashy pale. He looked at her anxiously and impatiently.

"I—I—am—so sorry," she muttered at last, as if each word were a separate pain.

"Sorry? God! Why?" Then with swift suspicion, "Jane, do you care for—are you engaged to some one?"

"Do you see that sun going down over the hills?" She turned her beautiful eyes full upon Harding as she spoke, with a look of ineffable tenderness and sorrow. "Well, you must let what you have said go down with that sun, and never think of it—never speak of it again."

It was Harding's turn to blanch now, and the blood retreated from his swarthy cheeks until they looked almost ghastly.

"Why?" and his voice came involuntarily, almost in a whisper.

"Do not ask me—have pity—do not ask me."

"I must ask you," he cried impetuously, "but yet I need not perhaps. You care for no one else? Then it must be that you do not, you cannot, care for me. Is that it, Jane?"

"That is not it."

"Not it!" he cried joyfully. "Then you do care for me a little—just a little, Jane?—a little which is to grow into a great deal by and by! Oh, child, child, think how wretched I have been all these years! Think how I have waited and waited. I lived for twelve long months, Jane, alone, without a soul, without even a dog, in a tent on that knoll; and so hungry, Jane—so hungry for sympathy, for love. It comes to me at last, dear Jane, what I have longed for and begged for so long. Don't, don't—as you hope for mercy, don't take it away again!"

"You are good," said she softly, "whatever they may say. It is good and noble of you. Why should I tell you lies? I do like you very much, for all," looking down with a faint blush, "we have met and known each other so little. But all the same, it cannot be."

"Cannot again," he cried impatiently. "Once more, I ask you, will you tell me why not?"

She looked at him half frightened, for there was something of mastery in his tone; then, standing erect, and with a positiveness as strong as his own, she answered, "Because I should disgrace you."

"Because you are on the stage!" he exclaimed disdainfully. "Is that it?"

"That is something," returned Jane humbly, "but perhaps not much. I am hardly important enough to be worth even that sort of reproach. And besides the people of California are too liberal to apply it. I know I am only a ballet dancer"—and the poor girl tried to smile here—"and a pretty bad one at that. But I work hard for an honest living, and no one can say I have ever disgraced myself."

"Then how can you disgrace me?"

"I have begged you not to ask me."

"I must!" cried Harding passionately; "and I have the right to do so. Would you have me take your cool 'no' when you care for no one else and do care for me, and to go my way satisfied? I can't—I won't!"

"You will be sorry," said Jane pitifully.

"Let me be. Anything rather than the doubt. Give me the truth."

"Well then." She turned her back now and looked from the window with her grave, sad face, and spoke in a dull, measured way, like the swinging of a pendulum. "I am a convict's daughter.

"I am a convict's daughter."

My father is in the state prison of New York at Auburn."

"For what crime?"

"Murder. It was in the first degree. The governor commuted it to imprisonment for life. There were extenuating circumstances. I went down on my knees and prayed that he might be saved from the gallows."

"And his victim?"

"Was his wife—my mother."

CHAPTER IV.

A MYSTERY AND A PARTING.

The troupe of which Miss de Montague and Mr. Bellario were prime spirits, made a profound impression at Bullion Flat; so profound, in truth, that before their three nights were over a fresh engagement was made for their return a fortnight later. It was agreed that at that time, and on their return from other points, they should appear for an additional three nights, and thus afford their admirers opportunities for which the first essay had been insufficient. This arrangement was highly agreeable to Miss de Montague and Mr. Bellario for reasons largely connected, respectively, with the excellent cuisine and bar of the Bella Union. "Why, my dear," observed the lady, "when I fust come up to do the 'legitimate,' fifteen months ago, love nor money could buy a morsel of supper after the play. We had to do with a pot of ginger, and dig it out with the Macbeth daggers, and wash it down with bad beer."

The arrangement was also satisfactory to Miss Tinsel. It seemed well to her that she should be absent for a time; and yet she could not deny a feeling of joy over the thought of returning. Her lover had been greatly shocked by the dismal tale she had recited; but, to the credit of his manliness, he had refused to accept the facts as conclusive arguments against his suit. "Was it her fault," argued he, "that her father was a scoundrel?" Why should stigma or disability of any sort attach to her for that which she had no hand in, and had been powerless to prevent? On the contrary, should not the world, or any part of it, that might come in contact with her, treat a helpless and innocent girl with even greater tenderness and commiseration because of the undeserved and terrible misfortune that had befallen her?

Jane had resolved that she ought not to be moved by such arguments, and yet she could not help liking to hear them. It was in the end agreed between them—by Harding's earnest entreaties—that she should think the matter over, and that her final decision should be withheld until the return of the troupe to perform its second engagement. Jane had talked with Miss De Montague, who, in spite of some foibles, was a kind hearted and right minded woman, and Miss De Montague had strongly urged that Jane's sensitiveness was overstrained. If Mr. Harding had been told all the truth without reserve and he still wished to make Jane his wife, and Jane wished to marry him, that was enough. To stand about and moon over it, and wonder or care what people would say, was all fiddle-faddle, and all sensible people would call it so. Besides, California was different from other places. It was the custom there to give everybody a chance, and value them for what they did and what they were now—and not for what other people, or even they themselves, had done before. It is right to admit that the amiable lady's passion for Mr. Bellario—whose similar feeling for Miss Tinsel was more than suspected—had something to do with inspiring all these sage suggestions; but the suggestions were not deprived of good sense by this.

During the fortnight that passed between Jane's departure and her return the cottage that Harding designed for her future home fast approached completion. Meanwhile its owner's claim was doing better, and his coffers were consequently fuller than ever before. He resolved that, come what might, Jane should become his wife; and it was in this frame of mind that Harding walked out by the riverside on the night the troupe returned. As before, he resolved not to hurry in his suit, and therefore determined to omit calling until the following day.

[illegible] brightly, and the stream ran gurgling forward with a pleasant sound. Suddenly, as Harding strolled musing along the bank, some one touched him on the shoulder from behind; and turning, he beheld the "Blood Red Demon," Mr. Bellario. That gentleman wore a long cloak, tossed across his breast and left shoulder, and a slouched sombrero; and his white, pasty face wore a look of inscrutable mystery.

"Hist!" he enjoined in a stage whisper; "all is discovered!" Then he drew back, with finger on lip, as if to watch the effect of his revelation.

"What's the matter?" said Harding. "What do you mean?"

"Mean! Ha! ha!" and the "Demon" laughed witheringly. "He asks me what I mean! Mark me," proceeded he, with a sudden transition, "I know your secret!"

"Oh, you do, do you? Which one do you mean?" questioned Harding scornfully.

"I have neither time nor heart to trifle," said "Demon," waving his arm with an air of ineffable majesty. "I shall be brief and to the point."

"You'll very much oblige me."

"Enough. What prompts me to this midnight deed, 'twere bootless now to ask, and idle to reveal. Therefore to my tale. You are in love with Aurora—with Miss Tinsel?"

"By what right"——

"Spare your reproaches. I am in love with her too!"

"You?"

"Is that so strange? Long ere you crossed our path I knew and loved her. But this is neither here nor there."

"I should think not."

"Professionally," continued the "Demon," with great dignity, "she is, of course, my inferior. Socially—well, you know, I think the damning family secret"——

"Whatever that may be, it is no sin of hers. I think you may wisely leave it a secret—so far, that is, as to omit crying it on the housetops."

"Save to yourself and Miss de Montague, no hint of the tragedy has passed my lips. But to the business between us"——

"My good sir," said Harding, with irritation, "I know of none, so far. If you have anything to say to me I'll listen. If not, I'll pass on."

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed the "Demon," with bitter mockery. "I come to serve ye, and ye would spurn me from yer path! Poor, poor humanity! Why, why should I laugh when I should rather weep!"

"I don't know, I'm sure," answered Harding simply, "and I don't want to be uncivil. But it certainly isn't asking too much to want to know what you mean."

"No," responded the "Demon," with melodious sadness—"not too much. Though every word be torture, yet I will e'en go through the ordeal. Sir, what I have to say—and it cuts me to the heart to say it—is that this lady—this young girl—this Aurora Tinsel—is worthy of neither of us."

"What!"

"She is unworthy—lost—and capable of the worst deception!"

"That's false!"

"How, sir?"

"That's false. And you or any one else who says it is a liar!"

The "Demon" drew suddenly back, clapped his hand to an imaginary sword hung at his left side—and then thought better of it.

"Pshaw!" he exclaimed lightly, but keeping at a wary distance from Harding's reach. "Why should I yield to rage? My prowess is well known—and, after all, this worthy gentleman speaks in ignorance. Sir," he added, changing his tone with elaborate and chivalrous grace, "I speak of what I know, and speak only with the best of motives. But it is due to you that I offer to make good my words. I can absolutely prove that what I have said is true."

"Prove it, how?"

"By enabling you to witness for yourself that which justifies what I say."

"And you can do this?"

"Almost to a certainty, and probably this very night."

Harding hesitated. To take the course proposed seemed like doubt, and doubt was unworthy. To refuse to take that course might subject Jane to calumny, which he might on the other hand nip in the bud. Presently he spoke.

"What do you propose?"

"That you go with me at once, and judge for yourself. We may fail tonight, but if so, our success to-morrow will be all but certainty."

The man's air of conviction was impressive, and Harding, fearful, yet hoping that he might unearth some strange mistake or deception, agreed to the plan proposed. It was settled that the two should meet an hour later at the "Bella Union;" and they parted now with that understanding. Bellario, however, took occasion before leaving his companion to make his insinuations so far specific as to tell him that Miss Tinsel had made the acquaintance of a certain handsome, dark eyed man, who had followed the troupe ever since it had last been at Bullion Flat; that this man evidently admired the girl very much, and that she had encouraged his advances in the most unmistakable manner; that she had gone so far as to receive her admirer at her room in the hotel, and that at so late an hour as to excite the censure of the not over prudish Miss De Montague; and that, in fine, Miss Tinsel's hitherto spotless name had been so tarnished by the events of the last fortnight as to make it certain none would ever again think her the pure girl she had always hitherto been held to be.

With the blood tingling through every vein, with nerves at extreme tension, and a heart full of bitterness, Chester Harding passed away. Something told him that the tale, black and dismal as it was, was likewise true. When Jane told him the story of her father's crime and its punishment, Harding felt as if there had fallen between him and his prospect of happiness a veil that made it look doubtful and unreal. The girl's firmness in telling him the truth, and the assertion of her opinion as to the proper bearing and consequence of that truth on her relations with Harding, had assuredly deeply impressed and comforted him. It was something to face, after all, and even in California, this wedding the child of a murderer and felon. Yet her own perfect goodness was the justification and would be the reward of such an act. But when Jane's goodness itself was in question it was no wonder that Harding's heart sank within him. He was no coward, but his experience had taught him distrust; and he waited for the stipulated hour to pass in an agony of doubt and pain.

The "Bella Union" had two long wings, perhaps thirty feet apart, running at right angles with its facade toward the rear. In the second story of one wing there were sleeping rooms. Both stories of the opposite wing were occupied by the theatre. The latter was quite dark, and hither Bellario conducted Harding after they had met in the saloon below.

"Be silent," whispered the "Demon," when they met—"be silent and follow."

Up two winding staircases, then through a long passage, and they stood in a gallery over the stage and directly facing the other wing.

"Look!" said the "Demon;" "he's there now!" He still whispered, for the night was hot and windows were everywhere open. Through one of these directly opposite Harding distinctly saw Miss Tinsel. She was talking earnestly with some one not in sight. Harding gazed breathlessly and listened. Presently a second figure came between the window and the light within. It was that of a tall, handsome man with dark eyes. He replied to the girl with earnestness equal to her own, but in tones as carefully suppressed. As the eyes of the observers got used to the situation, they descried a bed on the further side of the room. On this Miss Tinsel, after a time, sat down. The man followed and seated himself by her side. A moment or two more, and he took both her hands and clasped them in his own. They still talked, obviously with deep feeling, and at last Miss Tinsel threw her arms around her companion's neck and kissed him.

"Enough," hoarsely exclaimed Harding. "You'll wait no longer?" asked the other.

"Not an instant. Can't you conceive, man—you who profess yourself to have cared for her—what a hell this is?"

"I've been through it before," muttered the "Demon," "and the wound isn't quite so fresh."

They descended in silence to the saloon, and there Harding spoke more freely:

"See here—you've saved me from a great peril—and although I think I had rather you had shot me outright, you deserve no less gratitude. If you want help—money—for instance"——

The "Demon" waved his hand in lofty refusal.

"As Claude Melnotte says, sir, I gave you revenge—I did not sell it. There are better men than I in the world, and lots of them. But I try to do as I would be done by—at least in a scrape like this. I wish you good night, and I hope you'll take comfort. After a little it'll seem easier to you. Certainly the ill news should come easier even now than it would afterward. As Othello says, 'Tis better as it is.'"

He bowed and passed away. Ascending to the apartment of Miss De Montague, he made himself so agreeable as to be able to borrow from that lady a dozen shining eagles; and, thus provided, descended promptly to Mr. Coppers' bank, where he whiled away the night—assisted by copious drinks and unlimited cigars—at the enlivening game of faro.

As for Harding, he went to the bar of the saloon and took what was for him a stiff glass of brandy. Then he turned abruptly on his heel, and without sending his name before him, marched straight up to Miss Tinsel's room.

She met him at the door with a glad cry—and then shrank back abashed.

"I see," she murmured, in a low, sweet voice, "you don't care to have me repulse you again. You have thought it over—and you agree that it is better not."

He came just inside the door, but did not sit, although she motioned him to a chair.

"I agree," he repeated mechanically—"I agree—with you that it is better not." Then he looked suspiciously around the room. There was no one there—but a door opened into another room beyond. Jane followed his eyes. "That is Miss De Montague's room," she said; "we are always next to each other."

"And she is there now?"

"Yes—with Mr. Bellario—he is calling on her."

Harding paused a minute, and then went on in a hard, constrained voice, like one who repeats a disagreeable lesson. "I have thought it right to see you—now, for the last time—and say I think it best—and right—that we should part."

Jane turned very pale, and the old grave look of hopeless pain came over her face. But she answered with infinite softness and humility:

"It is right—you know I thought so from the first. You should not marry a—a convict's daughter."

"It is not because you are a convict's daughter."

"The reason is sufficient."

"I repel it," he cried vehemently; "I will have none of it—I told you so before—I repeat it now. Listen," and he crossed the room swiftly and closed both doors.

"I loved you for yourself—dearly—dearly. What did it matter to me—what fault was it of yours—what other people did, or what or where they were? In this grand, new country, men—some men, at least—have grown high enough and strong enough to shake off such paltry prejudices as those. To me they are as nothing."

"You led me to think so," Jane said gently.

"Why should I care for your being a ballet dancer—or for the other thing, when you had never disgraced yourself? But now it is different."

"Now it is different!" she echoed in amazement.

"Different in this," pursued he with growing excitement, "that before you were a pure girl—pure as snow—everybody said that—and now you are—are—compromised."

The blood rushed in a torrent up to her hair.

"Who says it?" she demanded, now first showing warmth; "who dares say it?"

"Alas, Jane," he replied, "don't make things worse by deception at parting. Let us be at least as we have [illegible]

(Continued Next Week.)

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L. ROGERS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 22, 1889.

THE Teachers' Association of McKean county is now in session at Olean City.

THE Republicans were generally victorious in Bradford on Tuesday, but the defeat of Mayor Dempsey was not a creditable result for a city which is good for 300 Republican majority. How any Republican could refuse to vote for Dempsey, the unflinching party man and old war veteran is past our comprehension.

THE State Constitutional Amendment Convention met in Harrisburg on Tuesday of this week. At a county meeting held in the Court House in this place on Saturday last a large number of delegates were named to attend the State Convention, but whether any attended excepting Hon. W. W. Brown, of Bradford, we are not advised.

THE Republicans of Smethport borough were cleaned out on Tuesday last. They have discovered that church bazaars are not profitable to raise in local elections and that the Democrats know when to organize a winning campaign—the years Republicans are sleeping. It is a satisfaction to know that in most instances good men were elected, even if they are not Republicans.

JUDGE SIMONTON, of the Dauphin County Court, on Monday last, filed an opinion adverse to the claim of A. P. Huey to act as City Recorder of Bradford. A writ of quo warranto was asked for and issued by the Attorney General, and upon this it came before the court. After citing the law and authorities in the matter, Judge Simonton concludes as follows: "That the act of March 24, 1887 and its supplement, under which the respondent claims to exercise the office of recorder of the city of Bradford, are unconstitutional and void, and the respondent is, therefore, without title to said office, and the commonwealth is entitled to judgment of ouster against him.

THE SOUTH has had no more steadfast and we believe no wiser friend than the *Herald*. We say to Southern men that four years hence if the South is still "solid" the North will be more "solid," more united than it is to-day. And we only express the general belief of Northern Democrats that it was not the tariff question, not any lack of confidence in Democratic rule, but Northern impatience with the "solid South" which defeated the Democrats last November. If Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans can contrive to maintain "a solid South" until 1892 we do not believe the Democratic nomination in that year will be worth taking. It is the "solid South" which makes the solid North.—*New York Herald* (Dem).

THE LITTLE ROCK *Gazette*, a leading democratic paper of Arkansas, in an editorial on the murder of John M. Clayton, says: The men who stole the ballot-box murdered John M. Clayton to prevent detection of the crime of November. Some poor devil may have been hired to fire the fatal shot, but that is unlikely. The authors of that deed are men who live in that community, who wear the badges of respectability, who still daily mingle with their fellow citizens. * * * They are there every man of them. Not one has left. Not one has departed from his daily pursuits. * * * No personal enemy killed Clayton. He fell a victim to the necessities of men who deemed it a laudable act to steal a ballot-box in November, and essential to personal safety to commit murder in January. They are men who hold up their heads and rank with the best of their class in that little community.

Why He Revered Abraham Lincoln.

One night during the heat of the last campaign in this city, a plain man with a soldier like bearing was addressing an audience of workingmen in one of the down town wards. The speaker said that he had always been a Democrat, but that this year he should vote for Harrison, and as he grew more earnest in his appeal for a protective policy he referred eloquently, and almost reverentially, to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Some in the audience thought it strange that a life long Democrat should so refer to Lincoln, but those who knew said in explanation that the speaker was the hero of one of the most pathetic stories told of the Civil War. The story runs like this:

Two young boys from one of the towns in this State had early enlisted in the Union Army. They marched side by side, shared the same dangers, ate together and slept together. One of the boys was not so strong as the other, and often, after a hard day's march, he would be quite exhausted. At such times the stronger one would carry the knapsack of the weaker and lend him his arm over rough places.

One night, after a particularly wearisome march, the sickly lad was more exhausted than usual, and was sinking heavily to the ground when he was told that it was his turn that night to serve on picket duty. The stronger youth at once volunteered to take his place and although he too was worn out with the double load he had carried during the day, he took his stand for the night with gun in hand. Toward morning the tired eyelids would no longer stay open, and he was found asleep at his post. Then came the trial by court-martial, and the sentence, to be shot for sleeping while on duty.

In vain it was pleaded that he slept but a moment, that he was taking the turn of a sick comrade—military rule was inexorable. The condemned lad tried to comfort his friend, and then wrote to his father and mother, telling them why their son must die. At his home was a young sister who, after she had heard the letter read, at once set out for Washington to see President Lincoln. She found the President and told him the story, and after a few inquiries had been made of the Secretary of War, the great man with the kindly heart wrote across the death sentence: "Pardoned, A. Lincoln." "Go home," he said to the trembling girl, "and tell your brother to be proud that he has such a sister, and you, my girl, have reason to be proud that you have such a brother."

And those of the audience who heard the story admitted that the pardoned soldier had a right to reverence the name of Abraham Lincoln.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ARMY REMINISCENCES

BY A MEMBER OF THE FAMOUS BUCKTAIL REGIMENT.

The following lines were the contents of a letter written to friends at home, by the writer of this, on June 20th, 1864, after having crossed the James river and appeared before Petersburg:

Soon after the battle of Cold Harbor, the army of the Potomac moved near the Chickahominy, and did picket duty in Dismal Swamp, a few days. The Johnnies seemed to think it was necessary to throw us a few shell whenever we passed back and forth from the camp to the picket line. The swamp is nearly dried up. Its name is quite appropriate for it is very seldom that the sun shines there at all. When we again broke camp and took up our line of march in the direction of the James river, we crossed the Chickahominy at Bottoms Bridge. On our way we passed around an extensive cypress swamp where the water was as black as the drainings of a barnyard. Some of our boys being very thirsty dipped up some of this water and drank it, but it had not been down long before they were so sick that they were unable to march. When we reached the river our army received some reinforcements, and we crossed over on June 16, at City Point. From there we marched to within a short distance of Petersburg, and came upon another line of the enemies works which were carried by assault, but we could go no farther. After repeated attempts to carry the inner works, and failing in them all, we settled down to steady business. We are now about twenty-five miles from Richmond and the prospect is that it will be some time before we are able to get there. We have heard from Henry and Flin. They are prisoners at Andersonville, but are well. Otto was killed on the morning of the first day's battle in the Wilderness.

June 26.—Since I wrote you last we have had another severe battle, in which my last tent mate, Fuller, was wounded. The General, in order to ascertain how far the enemies right extended, sent out the fifth corps to try them a little. After marching three or four miles, we formed in line and advanced till we came in sight of their works, where we found the extreme right of their line. We halted here a short time and our brigade was ordered to deploy as skirmishers. We advanced about thirty rods from the main line, and here we halted not far from an hour, the Johnnies keeping up a steady fire of musketry, but we took shelter as best we could. Lieut. Robinson, Fuller and myself had a good secure place behind a large dry chestnut tree, but were not allowed to enjoy it a great while, for as I said, after being here about an hour we were ordered to charge on the works. Here we had something new in military tactics. The skirmish line charged in advance of the main line. In reaching the enemies works we had a ravine to pass through, but there was no timber, or any obstructions in the way to hinder our going in as fast as we could run. When all was in readiness, the word of command was given and away we rushed till we got to the lowest part of the glen, about twenty rods from the enemies works. Here we looked back and saw our main line flying back with all speed to the shelter of our works. This left the skirmishers in rather an exposed condition, right under the enemies guns, not more than twenty rods away. This had a tendency to make us feel as though we were altogether too large and too good a mark for the Johnnies to shoot at. To make the matter as difficult for them as possible, I threw myself flat on the ground, and remained as still as if dead. Near my head happened to be a knapsack, well filled, that had been dropped by some one. I pulled it up to me and used to shelter my head from rebel bullets. While lying in this condition I saw quite a number of my comrades attempting to get back to our breastworks; but they were nearly every one either killed or wounded, so I thought that to be a rather perilous undertaking and decided to stay where I was until dark, and run the risk of being captured. I did not expect that any of the Johnnies would come down to see me, from the fact that to do so they would have to get too near our boys on the hill, which would not be pleasant under existing circumstances. I did not have to wait more than an hour when darkness came and released me from my uncomfortable position, and I got up and went back unmolested to where the rest of my regiment was bivouacked for the night. There was not much fighting to-day except skirmishing off to our right. We have no picket firing in our front. Our pickets and the Johnnies agreed not to fire on each other, and so far kept their word. Every night we are obliged to have our accoutrements on and our muskets by our side while we try to sleep, for we are on the front line and have been for a week past. We are liable to be attacked at any moment, therefore we have to be in readiness. We have not taken Petersburg yet, and probably will have to do some hard fighting before we get it. Now don't laugh and be incredulous when I tell you that when lying on my face, with my head behind that knapsack, in that little glen, so near by the enemy, that something impressed upon my mind strongly that I had better move back a little. Accordingly I began to move back slowly and carefully and had got back perhaps two feet, when whack, whack, came a couple of musket balls which went through the knapsack and buried themselves in the ground beyond.

(Continued Next Week.)

Speeding The Parting Guest.

During the brief remaining remnant of his Administration Grover Cleveland can not walk or ride forth without witnessing the preparations for the triumphal entry of his successful adversary in last Fall's arena. He can not close his windows against the dreadful, sepulcheral bang of the carpenter's hammer.

There must be something inexpressibly sad in those obstructive reminders to Mr. Cleveland, that in a few days he must leave the White House and ride down Pennsylvania Avenue in an open carriage with General Harrison; that he must take a conspicuous place on the platform at the Capitol in the sight of the multitudes, and hear the oath administered to the man who beat him before the people, and listen to an inaugural address that will glorify the victors and set forth the mistakes and sins of the beaten party. Then he must take his place on the stand in the White House Grounds by the side of General Harrison and look upon the monster civic and military parade. And Grover must stand and "look pleasant"—if he can.

The bands will play "Hail to the Chief," but it will be in compliment to Harrison. The military companies will present arms, and the officers will salute, but that will be in recognition of the new Commander-in-chief of the Army. The Grand Army of the Republic will be out in great force, and their acclaim will doubtless show that they have not forgotten how they raised their voices victoriously against the "rebel yell." Their cheers will not be for Grover Cleveland, Esq., attorney-at-law, but for the Union general who led some of them in the great struggle between the seceders, and who now takes the first place in the country.

A very long time has elapsed since a President defeated for re-election in November has been called on to do the polite things to his victorious successor in March. Notwithstanding his self-sufficiency in party and public affairs, Mr. Cleveland is a sensitive man in some respects, and there could be nothing else that could be so unpleasant as to be placed on exhibition as a man who tried to be re-elected and could not.

The situation is painful to Democrats, but the Democratic party is not responsible. The tears that the Republicans are making Rome—or rather Washington—"howl" will be sorrowfully yielded up for the party, and not for Grover Cleveland.

It was Mr. Cleveland who was beaten in 1888 and not the Democracy. It was Mr. Cleveland who ignored the long, patient and well considered work of the Democratic leaders in the formulation of a safe and conservative declaration of principles. It was he who overthrew the platform of 1884, on which he was carried to victory, and who proclaimed the party faith in his own plan.

In brief, it was Mr. Cleveland who took general charge of things, and took advantages of the Democratic party to acknowledge the failure of its first Administration since the war.

Suppose, for instance, Mr. Cleveland had stood firmly by his letter of acceptance; suppose he had been as severe in his construction of his paragraph about only one term for the Chief Executive as he has been in his construction of the Civil Service law or his obligations to the Mugwumps. Suppose he had adhered to the one-term idea, left the Democracy free to choose the strongest man for 1888, and then legitimately exerted his own influence and the power of the Democratic nominee. Could his personal positions have been any more humiliating than it is now?

The Democratic party would not be done with such a man. They would have future use for him, and after his mortal career he would live in the admiring recollection of the never dying party of the people, with Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and Samuel J. Tilden. That would be greater than the seclusion of a New York law office for ten, fifteen or twenty years, then a quiet farewell and then oblivion.

Mr. Cleveland was renominated on his own platform and by his own machinery, and if the hammering on the grand-stands grate on his ears harshly, and if the captive exhibition on the 4th of March hurts his pride he should "brace up" and bear the burden himself and not draw heavily on Democratic sympathy, which is now running pretty low. The Democrats of the country are exclaiming, "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung."—*Cincinnati Enquirer* (Dem.)

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURATION.

Half Rates and Fine Service by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Present indications foreshadow the most brilliant inaugural demonstration ever known on the installation of President-elect Harrison, March 4th next. The entire country is interested in the event, and every State of the Union will be represented in the grand parade. Civilians, military, civic and political bodies will make this the greatest pageant ever seen in the National Capital. The ball will be the most brilliant affair of the kind ever held, and the entire demonstration grand beyond description. Thousands of people will visit Washington during this period as participants or spectators, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is making preparations to carry them there, and return them in the promptest and most satisfactory manner. It will undoubtedly be the heaviest job ever undertaken by the company, yet with its enormous equipment, excellent facilities, and masterly management the task will be accomplished to the satisfaction of all. For the day preceding and that succeeding the 4th, the rails leading into Washington will be hot with thousands of wheels, and as all trains will be run in sections as the demands of travel require, there will be between New York and Washington a continual procession of locomotives and cars moving steadily forward to their destination. In order to utilize all the cars, and to prevent any blockage of the track, no cars will be stored on sidings in or near Washington as other lines propose to do.

The trains will be kept moving all the time, and having deposited their contents in the centre of the city the cars will be immediately run back, to be again loaded with a part of the vast throng which will crowd into all the stations of the company. In this manner the work will be done promptly and effectively, and the great number of trains will enable every one to reach the capital at a seasonable hour.

In case the hotels and lodging houses of Washington should be unable to accommodate the visitors, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from Washington to Baltimore February 25th to March 4th, good for return trip until March 7th, at $1.20.

The excursion rate fixed for this occasion is a single fare for the round trip, and tickets at that rate will be sold from all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad system from February 25th to March 4th, valid for return trip March 7th.

Visitors who desire to extend their trip to Richmond can also purchase excursion tickets in Washington on March 1st to 7th, good to return until March 7th, inclusive at $1.40 for the round trip.

LITERARY NOTES.

OREGON'S PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The last number of *The West Shore Magazine* contains engravings of the public buildings of Oregon, including the capitol, penitentiary, insane asylum, etc., and other views in Salem, the capital city, accompanied by a large supplemental sheet with portraits of members of the legislature now in session. A description of Salem and that portion of the great Willamette valley in which it is situated is a valuable feature of the number. The very readable and instructive article on the "*Genealogy of Oregon*" should be carefully perused by everyone who would like to become informed on the subject of the creation of a great state of the American union on the far western border of the nation, so long before the intermediate country was redeemed from a wilderness. *The West Shore* is filled monthly with valuable information about the entire northwest. 25 cents a copy, by mail, to any address. L. SAMUEL, publisher, Portland, Oregon.

Don't give up my poor, sick friend,
While there's life there's hope, 'tis said;
Sicker persons often mend;
Time to give up when you're dead.
Purer, richer blood you need;
Strength and tone your system gave.
This advice be wise and heed—
Take the G. M. D. and live.

These letters stand for "Golden Medical Discovery" (Dr Pierce's), the great building up purifying, and disease expelling remedy of the age.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

THE aggregate amount of medicines and extracts manufactured and sold by G. T. Dennis, of Eldred, Pa., during 1888 was $7,000, showing the verdict of the people of their superior value.

Two Papers For $1.50.

For the price of one paper—$1.50—we will send the MINER and Philadelphia *Weekly Press* one year to any of our subscribers renewing their subscriptions for 1889 or to any new subscriber. These two papers will furnish all the reading any family will need during the year. We ask our subscribers to tell their neighbors of this wonderful offer.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Table of Interesting Statistics Regarding the Presidents of the United States.

The following table gives the dates of the birth and death of presidents of the United States from Washington to Harrison inclusive:

Presidents.	Born.	Died.	Age.
Washington	Feb. 22, 1732.	Dec. 14, 1799.	67
Adams	Oct. 19, 1735.	July 4, 1826.	90
Jefferson	April 2, 1743.	July 4, 1826.	83
Madison	Mch. 16, 1751.	Jan. 28, 1836.	85
Monroe	April 28, 1758.	July 4, 1831.	73
Adams, J Q	July 11, 1767.	Feb. 17, 1848.	81
Jackson	Mch. 15, 1767.	June 8, 1845.	78
Van Buren	Dec. 5, 1782.	July 14, 1862.	80
Harrison	Feb. 9, 1773.	April 4, 1841.	68
Tyler	Mch. 29, 1790.	Jan. 17, 1862.	72
Polk	Nov. 2, 1795.	June 15, 1849.	54
Taylor	Nov. 24, 1784.	July 9, 1850.	66
Fillmore	Jan. 7, 1800.	Mch. 7, 1874.	74
Pierce	Nov. 23, 1804.	Oct. 8, 1869.	65
Buchanan	April 13, 1791.	June 1, 1868.	77
Lincoln	Feb. 12, 1809.	April 14, 1865.	56
Johnson	Dec. 29, 1808.	July 31, 1875.	67
Grant	April 27, 1822.	July 23, 1885.	63
Hayes	Oct. 4, 1822.		67
Garfield	Nov. 19, 1831.	Sept. 19, 1881.	50
Arthur	Oct. 5, 1830.	Nov. 18, 1886.	56
Cleveland	Mch. 18, 1837.		52
Harrison	Aug. 20, 1833.		55

The Subsidence of Mountains.

According to La Gazette Geographique the Cordillera of the Andes are gradually sinking. In 1745 the city of Quito was 9,596 feet above sea level; in 1803 it was only 9,570; in 1831, 9,567 and scarcely 9,520 in 1867. This amounts to a lowering of 76 feet in 122 years, or at the rate of about 7½ inches per annum. We are also told that the farm of Antisana has sunk 165 feet in 64 years, or more than 2½ feet per annum. This is the highest inhabited spot on the Andes—about 4,000 feet higher than Quito, the highest city on the globe. The peak of Pichincha was, according to the same authority, 218 feet lower in 1867 than in 1745, a sinking of nearly 2 feet per annum.

Assuming the accuracy of these figures, they present a curious geological problem, especially as there is no record of a corresponding change at sea level or at the foot of these same mountains, which descend rather steeply to the Pacific. If the plasticity or viscosity of the earth's crust be such as I have contended in this magazine, it follows almost of necessity that such a mass of mountain land as that in this region of Quito and Chimborazo must be squeezing itself downward into the substratum of the globe by its own enormous weight. Although the highest of these peaks is not quite so high as the highest of the Himalayas, the concentration of elevation in a given area, or otherwise stated, the mass standing above sea level in proportion to the base on which it stands, is greater than can be found in any other part of the world, and its down thrust is similarly pre-eminent. Such down squeezing and sinking must be accompanied with corresponding lateral thrust, or elbowing that should produce earthquake disturbances on every side. The facts fully satisfy this requirement of the theory, as the country all around the region is the very fatherland of earthquakes.

How to Prepare a Rose Jar.

Gather your rose leaves in dry weather, remove the petals, and when a half peck is obtained take a large bowl and strew table salt on the bottom; then three handfuls of leaves and repeat until all the leaves are used, covering the top with salt. Let this remain five days, stirring and turning twice a day, when they should appear moist. Add three ounces of bruised or coarsely powdered allspice, one ounce cinnamon stick, bruised, which forms the stock. Allow it to remain a week, turning daily from top to bottom. Put into the permanent jar one ounce allspice, and adding the stock layer by layer, sprinkle between layers the following:

One ounce each cloves and cinnamon, two nutmegs, all coarsely powdered, some ginger root, sliced thin, half ounce aniseed, bruised, ten grains finest musk, half pound freshly dried lavender flowers, two ounces powdered or finely sliced orris root and essential oils, ad libitum; also any fine cologne, rose or orange flower water, orange or lemon peel. Freshly dried violets, tube roses, clove pinks, or other highly scented flowers should be added each year in season. Fine extracts of any kind will enhance the fragrant odor, while fresh rose leaves, salt and allspice made as at first must be added when convenient. Shake and stir the jar once or twice a week, open only during use.

Russia's Army.

The question has been asked, "What nation has the largest army in the world, counting actives and reserves?"

Probably Russia. On a peace footing there are 28,640 officers and 755,218 men; on a war footing, 44,728 officers and 2,140,654 men, not counting non-combatants with the colors. The total available war forces amount to about 3,250,000 men. Germany has less of a paper army than any other nation; in peace she has 492,000 men; in war, 1,567,000 men, with reserves (Landsturm and one year men) of 1,000,000 men, making a thoroughly trained body of fighting men of 3,650,000. France has in peace a nominal army of 525,711 men, with reserves, also nominal, of 616,000; its force in war, on paper, amounts to 2,500,000 men.

The Haytian Trouble.

It has been asked, "How did the trouble between the United States and Hayti originate?" First, Hayti had a revolution; then Legitime, temporarily on top, declared a blockade of the Haytian ports. Then the Haytian Republic, having on board arms and munitions of war, tried to run the blockade and was captured. A prize court decided that the capture was proper, but the United States refused to accept the decision, claiming that the court was improperly constituted and the blockade announced and maintained. As Legitime refused to give the vessel up, we sent down and got her. There was no trouble, however.

The United States Supreme Judges.

There are nine judges of the supreme court of the United States: Melville W. Fuller, chief justice, Democrat; Samuel F. Miller, Republican; Stephen J. Field, Democrat; Joseph P. Bradley, Republican; John M. Harlan, Republican; Stanley Matthews, Republican; Horace Gray, Republican; Samuel Blatchford, Republican, and L. Q. C. Lamar, Democrat.

Theosophy.

The name Theosophy is composed of two Greek words, meaning knowledge of God. Theosophy is a sort of Spiritualism, mingled with Buddhism. Mme. Blavatsky teaches that by due contemplation of and communion with God we may become spiritually exalted, become possessed of occult powers, and in proportion as our physical chains grow lighter we may be nearer and nearer to the Great Power.

Weather Signals.

The white flag indicates clear or fair weather; blue flag, rain or snow; black triangular flag, a temperature signal; white flag with black center indicates a cold wave; when the black triangular flag is placed above white or blue flag, it indicates warmer; when placed below, colder weather, and when omitted, stationary temperature.

A Decent Wedding Custom.

A new wedding custom is the carrying by the maid of honor, in the place of a bouquet or basket of flowers, one of the bride's satin slippers slung to her arm by ribbons and filled with flowers. This slipper is of a shade to match the gown of the maid of honor, and has broad ribbons sewed to either side, which are tied over the arm in a bow of long loops and ends. Flowers to match or contrast prettily with the gown are used to fill the slipper, small flowers being preferred, such as violets, pansies, primroses, or lilies of the valley. This shoe is thrown after the departing bride in the traditional fashion in order to insure good luck.

The Correct Thing.

At morning weddings bridegroom wear either a full dress white toilet or a traveling dress, according to their own taste.

Invitations to afternoon teas and receptions do not require any answer. Guests leave their cards as they enter the house or send their cards if they are unable to be present on the occasion.

Some persons imagine that because invitations are written or engraved on visiting cards it is proper to answer by writing on their own cards. This is a mistake. It is not thought "good form" to accept or decline an invitation in this way.

Softening Water for Washing Woolens.

To soften water for washing wool and woolen goods, one authority says that the refined carbonate of potash is much to be preferred to anything else. Soda in any form, when used with wool, has a tendency to make it hard and brittle and give it a yellowish color. Potash renders wool soft and silky to the touch, and has also a slight bleaching action; therefore, potash for softening water and potash soap only should invariably, and without exception, be used for washing wool or woolens. This is claimed to be the experience of hundreds of the largest wool washers and woolen manufacturers.

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Manufacturers of Hamilton Grades of Vehicles.

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Paine's Celery Compound combines true nerve tonic and strengthening qualities, reviving the energies and spirits.

"I have been troubled for some years with a complication of difficulties. After trying various remedies, and not finding relief, I tried Paine's Celery Compound. Before taking one full bottle the long troublesome symptoms began to subside, and I can truly say now, that I feel like a new man. Digestion has improved, and I have gained ten pounds in weight since I have commenced taking the Compound."
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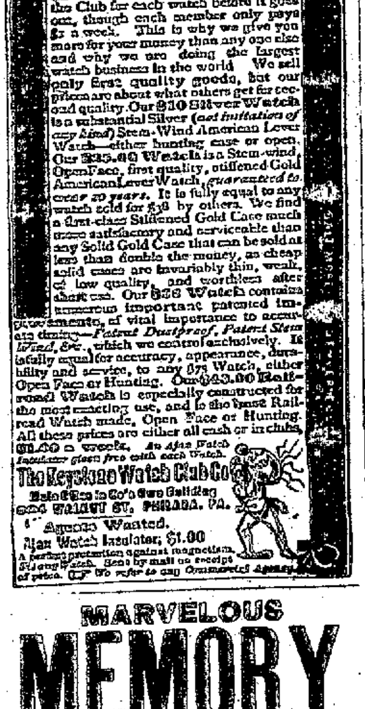

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904 WALNUT ST., PHILADA., PA.
Agents Wanted.
Ajax Watch Insulator, $1.00
A perfect protection against magnetism, fits any watch. Sent by mail on receipt of price. We refer to any Commercial Agency.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

MCKEAN LODGE, No 388, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Mason'c Hall, Main street.
F. R. FOSTER, W. M.
G. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. 182, meets every second, fourth and last Tuesday evening of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.
WARLEY GIFFORD, M. W.
SHERIDAN GORTON, Recorder.

E. A. U.

Meets on first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.
L. ROGERS, President.
W. H. KNIGHT, Secretary.

G. A. R.

Post 347, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.
B. M. CHOATE, Com.
L. ROGERS, Adjutant.

W. R. C

Meets every Thursday afternoon at A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.
MRS. HELEN MORRISON, Prest.
MISS LEA WRIGHT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Backus Hall.
A. B. CORY, N. G.
A. T. STRANAHAN, Sec'y.

K. O. T. M.

Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 in Backus Block.
C. F. MCCLURE, Com.
M. B. GREEN, R. K.

W. C. T. U.

Meets every alternate Friday afternoon, at 3:30, in Temperance Headquarters.
MISS S. A. SCULL, Prest.
MRS. M. E. RICHMOND, Sec'y.

Y. W. C. T. U.

Meets every Friday evening, at 7:30, in Temperance Headquarters.
MRS. W. P. BURDICK, Pret.
MISS LYDIA BURLINGAME, Sec'y.

Knights of St. Martin and the Iron Cross.

Meetings in Backus Hall on first and third Wednesdays in the month at 7 p. m.
DWIGHT WALLER, S. K. C.
FRED. GALLUP, Scribe.
REV. J. H. MCCANDLESS, Warden.

Smethport Encampment, No. 273, I. O. O. F

Meets the First and Third Wednesdays of each month in Backus Hall.
J. A. MORRISON, Chief Patriarch.
B. M. CHOATE, Scribe.

Churches.

Methodist.—T. W. CHANDLER, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. every Sunday. Sabbath School immediately after morning services. Class Meeting at 12 m. Sunday. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. S. S. Teacher's meetings Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. Choir Meetings on Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock.

Baptist.—REV. W. H. WILLAHAN, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7. Covenant meetings Saturday before the first Sunday in every month. Lord's Supper every two months. All are welcome.

Episcopal.—J. HEBER MCCANDLESS, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Additional services at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

All Saint's Memorial Chapel—East Smethport—REV. J. HEBER MCCANDLESS, Rector. Divine services every Sunday at 3 p. m. Sunday School 3:30 p. m. The Ladies' Guild meets every Friday at 10 a. m.

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church—J. J. GALLIGHAN, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Colegrove church—J. G. Hann, pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30; Sabbath school at 11:30 a. m.; preaching every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, and class meeting at close of evening service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Clermont church—J. G. Hann, pastor. Preaching at 3:30 p. m.; class meeting after service; Sunday school at 1:30 p. m.

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Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Every child and adult greatly benefited. Great inducements to Correspondence Classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the Christian Advocate, N. Y., Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent post free by Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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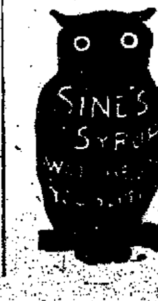
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Take Notice.

MY WIFE, Adeline Besser, having without cause left my bed and board, all persons are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting.
CHARLES BESSER.
Austin, January 6th, 1889. 3t.



DR. SINE'S SYRUP CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

FURNITURE

Established, 1836.

SPECIAL SALE.

For out-of-town trade we have an Illustrated Catalogue, mailed free. We pay the freight.

HERSEE & CO.,
Mammoth :-: Retail :-: Manufacturers,
247 to 255 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Great Reduction Sale.
Great Reduction Sale.
Great Reduction Sale.

$10,000 worth of first-class FURNITURE to be closed out at our great reduction sale.

No such chance to buy furniture has ever been offered in this section of the Country. This is not an advertising scheme, but a genuine reduction sale. We have six immense floors filled with goods (all new) to back up what we say. This establishment is the most complete in New York State. We have in stock every kind of Furniture from the commonest article used in the home to the most elegant.

100 PARLOR SUITES.

Were $100, Now $75, all kinds of coverings.
" 75, " 50, " " " "
" 50, " 35, " " " "

150 BEDROOM SUITES.

Were $95, Now $75, all woods.
" 85, " 65, " "
" 50, " 35, " "

100 SIDEBOARDS.

Were $100, Now $75, all woods.
" 90, " 70, " "
" 60, " 30, " "
" 40, " 25, " "

150 DINING-ROOM TABLES.

Were $75, Now $55, all woods.
" 45, " 35, " "
" 25, " 19, " "

LOOK A SPECIAL DRIVE.

An all Hardwood Bedroom Suite, Mattress, Spring Bed and Pair of Pillows for $23.50.

We offer 1000 odd chairs at one-half cost of making. Every kind of chair you can think of is in this stock. Remember this great reduction sale will not last long, come quick and secure a bargain. When you buy of us you buy of the maker.

WM. M. HERSEE. GEORGE COIT.
HERSEE & CO.,
247 to 255 Ellicott Street,
Buffalo, - N. Y.
Mammoth Retail Manufacturers.
Buy of the Maker and Save Money

DRUGS

PATENT MEDICINES,

School Books, Blank Books.

STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS.

DRUGSISTS SUNDRIES,

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT THE

DRUG AND BOOK STORE

—OF—

A. B. ARMSTRONG, SMETHPORT, PA.

GLEASON & LEMMLER

Dealers in and Manufacturers of

HARNESS OF EVERY STYLE AND CHARACTER

Which they will sell at the

LOWEST RATES.

They also keep a full supply of

Saddles, Blankets; Whips, Etc.

Also a large and complete invoice of

TRUNKS & VALISES

Which they propose to sell at manufacturer prices. Call and examine our stock and prices and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.
Smethport, Pa., March 12, 1884.

BROWNELL BROS

HAVE AN IMMENSE

FALL and WINTER STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A FULL LINE OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

ETC., ETC.

OUR MOTTO—"Justice to all."
Smethport, - Pa.
January 1, 1889.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

Western New York & Pa. R. R.

(FORMERLY B., N. Y. & P. R. R.)

Time Table in effect Nov. 1st, 1888.

NORTH'D. BUFFALO DIVISION. SOUTH'D.

			Eastern Time			
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
7 00	1 15	8 30	Ar. Buffalo Lv.	8 30	3 30	5 01
6 16	12 30	7 30	East Aurora	9 06	4 07	5 39
5 37	12 05	7 16	Chaffee	9 34	4 42	6 12
5 30	12 00	7 11	Arcade	9 42	4 49	6 49
4 58	11 35	6 42	Franklinville	10 11	5 19	7 17
4 28	11 07	6 15	Hinsdale	10 42	5 46	8 03
4 05	10 47	6 00	Olean	11 00	6 10	8 01
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
8 15 7 30	12 13 1 30		Lv. Bradford Ar Ar. Bradford Lv	1 16 1 15	7 30 4 15	
p. m.	a. m.		Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	
2 45	10 30		Portville	12 30	6 30	
2 30	10 10		Eldred	11 41	6 46	
2 11	10 05		Larrabees	11 46	6 56	
2 54	9 40		Port Allegany	12 13	7 22	
1 30	8 35		Emporium	1 14	8 30	
p. m.	a. m.		Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	
a. m.			Lv. Ar.		a. m.	
3 30			Harrisburg		4 30	
11 20			Philadelphia		8 25	
8 00			New York		11 30	
11 30			Baltimore		8 10	
10 00			Washington		9 25	
p. m.			Lv. Ar.		a. m.	

Trains arriving at Buffalo 6:35 a. m. and leaving Buffalo 5:00 p. m. run daily. Additional Sunday trains leave Buffalo at 9:30 a. m., arriving at Franklinville 11:00 a. m., leave Franklinville 5:15 p. m., arriving at Buffalo at 7:00 p. m., stopping at intermediate stations.

Narrow Gauge Division. Trains leave Olean for Bradford 8.00, 11.05 a. m., 6.05 p. m., arrive Olean 9.15 a. m., 1.00, 6.00 p. m. Leave Eldred for Bradford 6.25, 11.45 a. m., 3.30, arrive Eldred 9:45 a. m., 3 10, 6.35 p. m. Leave Bradford for Kinzua 7.00, 7.30 a. m. 4.10 p. m., arrive Bradford 12.15 p. m. 2.30, 8.10 p. m.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between Emporium and Philadelphia, connecting with trains leaving Buffalo at 5.00 p. m. arriving Buffalo 7.00 p. m.

Get Time Tables giving full information from Company's Agents.
GEO. S. GATCHELL, Gen'l Sup't.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass'r. & T'k. Agt.
No. 34, Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.

CLERMONT BRANCH.

Northw'd		STATIONS.	Southw'd	
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
3.10	9.25	Ar. Larrabees Lv.	11.00	7.00
3.00	9.14	Frisbee	11.09	7.10
2.45	9.00	Farmers Valley	12.16	7.22
2.33	8.40	Smethport	12.33	7.37
2.13	7.30	Crosby	12.57	7.52
2.08	7.10	Colegrove	12.40	7.55
2.01	7.00	Hamlin	12.45	8.02
1.33	6.00	Lv. Clermont Ar.	1.16	8.30
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, June 20, 1887.

AR. EASTW'D.		STATIONS.	L'V WESTW'D.	
P M	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
8 37	1.23	Coudersport	8.00	5.00
8.24	1.19	Hammonds	8.04	5.04
8.28	1.14	Fish Basket	8.07	5.08
8.16	1.10	Olmsted	8.12	5.12
8.11	1.05	Nelsons	8.18	5.17
8.03	12.57	Knowlton	8.25	5.26
7.57	12.50	Roulette	8.33	5.34
7.52	12.45	Pomeroy Bridge	8.38	5.39
7.43	12.36	Burtville	8.46	5.49
7.33	12.24	Coleman	8.50	6.01
7.27	12.18	Port. Allegany	9.05	6.17

Trains run on eastern standard time.
B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

THE ERIE NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM

BRADFORD BORDELL & KINZUA RAILROAD, and BRADFORD, ELDRED & CUBA RAILROAD. Takes effect January 30, 1888.

WESTWARD.			STATIONS	EASTWARD.		
	p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	
	5 15	11 50	ar. Bradford lv.	7 35	2 25	
	4 40	11 15	Kinzua Jn.	8 05	3 05	
	4 22	11 00	Rew City	8 12	3 12	
	4 13	10 48	Rixford	8 31	3 30	
a. m.	4 06	10 42	Duke Centre	8 36	3 35	a. m.
10 10	3 50	10 25	Eldred	8 50	3 50	1 35
9 46	3 32	10 10	Bullis Mills	9 10	4 05	1 45
9 26	3 17	9 54	Ceres	9 26	4 21	2 10
8 53	3 04	9 40	Little Genesee	9 40	4 35	2 36
8 40	2 53	9 30	Lv. Bolivar Ar	10 15	5 12	3 25
7 50	2 26	9 05	Allentown	10 30	5 30	3 35
7 00	1 50	8 30	lv. Wellsville ar	10 40	5 45	4 15
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
	29	3	N. Y., L. E. & W.	8	12	
	10 45	2 37	Hornellsville	12 12	8 36	
			Addison			
			Corning			
	6 46	11 44	Elmira	1 36	10 10	
			Waverly			
			Owego			
	6 55	11 30	Binghampton	3 36	12 44	
	11 30	5 00	lv. New York ar	10 37	7 57	
	p. m.	p. m.		p. m.	a. m.	
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
7 40		10 25	ar. Bradford lv	8 30		5 36
7 05		10 00	Kinzua Junct'n	8 05		6 05
6 50	10 02	9 54	Aiken	9 05		6 11
6 45		9 46	Davis	9 12	9 30	6 17
6 40	9 40	9 42	Simpson	9 18		6 25
6 35		9 30	Ormsby	9 30		6 32
6 00	9 05	8 50	Smethport	10 05	10 15	7 10
6 00		8 35	Mt. Jewett	10 36		7 10
5 15		8 10	Kane	10 50		7 35
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.			a. m.	p. m.

JNO. C. McKENNA,
Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect Nov. 18, 1888.
TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION
EASTWARD.

8:30, a. m.—Day Express, daily except Sunday, for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 9:35 p. m., Baltimore 6:45 p. m., Washington, 8:00 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport to Philadelphia.

9:15 p. m.—Erie Mail daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Phila., New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:25 a. m., New York 11:20 a. m., Baltimore 6:15 a. m., Washington 9:30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and through passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

10:30 a. m.—Erie Mail daily for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

6:30 p. m.—Niagara Express, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia 7:40 a. m. Baltimore 7:30 a. m., daily except Sunday arriving at Emporium Junction 6:20 p. m. with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:30 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:30 p. m., daily arriving at Emporium June. 10:30 a. m. with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Ag't.

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ATTENTION!

Having taken the agency for the Celebrated

IVERS & POND PIANO,

of Boston, and the

STORY and CLARK ORGAN,

of Chicago, (instruments equaled by few, and excelled by no other makes, except in prices.) I will sell them on time and

EASY PAYMENTS,

by the month, or quarter, to suit customers. They are warranted for five years, and if after a trial of from three to six months, they fall below the recommend, will be removed at the Company's expense, and

MONEY REFUNDED.

Liberal discounts on

CASH SALES.

A reasonable price allowed for old instruments in exchange for new.

MRS. M. E. RICHMOND,
Smethport, Pa.

McKean County Miner

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The label on your paper shows the time to which it is paid.

If you wish the address of your paper changed, give the old address as well as the new one.

If you want your paper stopped, pay arrearages, otherwise you will continue liable if the paper is sent to you whether you take it from the office or not.

If you do not get the paper regularly let us know. We send every man's paper every week, and the trouble is with the mails when not received.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 22, 1889.

M. A. ROGERS. Local Editor.

LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

"Now Wow!"

The latest "slot" invention,
Got up just for a lark.
In the manager drop a nickel in
And
hear
it
bark!

—*Lafayette, Ind., Times.*

—Till Family to-night.

—Sleighing continues good.

—Mayor Gifford, if you please.

—This is a glorious winter, after all.

—Criminal court convenes next Monday.

—One can now dine by daylight at six o'clock.

—Old Winter's backbone does not seem to be broken as yet.

—The Rock Band Concert Company at the Opera House to-night.

—Do not miss the masquerade at the rink next Saturday evening.

—Do not miss the "Dutch Recruit" next Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

—Will the Tony Anderson case turn out to be another McKean county murder?

—The "Dutch Recruit" next Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Monument fund.

—"The Dutch Recruit," dont fail to see it on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week.

—It is rumored that H. J. Glenn, the East Smethport confectioner is a candidate for P. M. in that burgh.

—The Miner office towel got so strong recently that it escaped in the night. Nothing has been heard of it since.

—Partridges are reported plentiful in the woods, but the fact is of little satisfaction to the law-abiding sportsman.

—The thermometer registered 16 degrees below zero, yesterday morning and there was comparatively no wind stirring.

—Don't fail to attend the Till Family concert. You will never have another opportunity to witness their unique performance.

—Rev. J. H. McCandless has a trip abroad in view, for the coming summer, although the project is not definitely settled as yet.

—Springtime's sunny smile will soon thaw out earth's frozen heart and make the blood course through her veins, refreshed by April showers.

—The McKean County Miner has rounded out a quarter of a century in the newspaper existence, and presents as fine an appearance as a "youth."—*Austin Autograph.*

—"The Dutch Recruit," will be presented at the opera house next Wednesday evening, under the management of B. G. Bartle, who is famous in the role of "Deitrich."

—A number in this place contemplate taking in the inauguration. Who knows but what some bondaged printer may break his fetters, and flee to Uncle Sam's joyous pageant.

—It is thought that the high water in the streams will insure excellent trout fishing, next spring, owing to the fact that it will prevent the destruction of the fish by muskrats.

—The Knights of St. Martin anticipate their annual tour to some attractive point next July. This organization enjoys exceedingly the pleasurable sojourns in midsummer that its members indulge in.

—"The Dutch Recruit" next Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at the opera house. A dance will follow the second evening's entertainment, the Wolcott orchestra of Olean having been engaged to furnish the music.

—The following remedy for sick headache is receiving considerable notice in our exchanges: "Squeeze the juice of a lemon into half a glass of cold water and stir in a little baking soda; drink during effervescence.

—A railroad accident occurred on the B. B. & K., near Kew City, last Monday, in which Engineer C. P. Terry, was somewhat scalded by escaping steam and Fireman Colligan was badly bruised by being violently thrown to the ground.

—The cast of the "Dutch Recruit" will be given to the public through handbills on Saturday. The price of tickets for reserved seats has been fixed at 50 cents, and can be procured at the drug store of A. B. Armstrong. General admission 35 cents.

—The Jury Commissioners seem partial to the Bradford *Star* office, as may be seen by glancing at the list of Grand Jurors, published in this issue. Editor Barbour and Foreman Peck of that office are drawn to appear at the next term of Quarter Session's Court.

—An exchange says that the latest form of entertainment among the young girls of New York is a "cat reception," which resembles the ordinary 5 o'clock tea, only each one brings her pussy along newly washed and decorated with her favorite ribbons. The girl with the prettiest pet receives a prize.

—Chas. McGrew, of Corry, has hit upon a novel invention. It is a cartridge shell which does away with the recoil of the gun as well as the report. It ought to prove a bonanza.—*Kane Leader.* Charles was something of an inventor when he managed his Brady block cigar and tobacco emporium in Harrisburg.

—"The Yeoman of the Guard," Gilbert & Sullivan's latest opera, will be produced at the Wagner opera house, Bradford, to-morrow evening. Here is a chance for Smethporters to see something real pretty, and hear some good chorus music. What is the matter with a sleigh-ride to the oil metropolis to-morrow evening.

—A special to the Pittsburgh *Commercial* dated Eau Claire, Wis., Feb. 17, says: Mrs. Eva Mickel, a middle-aged milliner, dropped dead in a restaurant here to-day as she was about to eat her dinner. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause. Her husband is in Colorado and her brother, Andrew Worden, lives in Myrtle, Pa.—*Star.*

—To-night you will have an opportunity of seeing and hearing the wonder of the musical world—the rock harmonicon. The music produced on this instrument is pronounced beautiful. Undoubtedly you will never have another opportunity of enjoying such a treat, as the company expects to return to England next season, so don't miss it.

—Mrs. M. E. Ebert died at the residence of her son, August Ebert, in Colegrove, on the 14th inst., of catarrh of the stomach, aged 74 years. Funeral services were held in the Union church in that place on Sunday last, conducted by Rev. Hunn, and were largely attended by the friends of the deceased. The remains were interred in the Colegrove cemetery.

—The masquerade that was to be held at the roller rink, last Saturday evening, was postponed till Saturday evening of this week, although the other attractions advertised were in attendance. The fancy skating of the three Professors was appreciated to a degree that one of them was presented with a boquet of doughnuts, which the gentleman received with a courteous bow amid loud cheering.

—The republicans of this borough manage to muster their forces and make a light brigade charge on the polls about once in four years at municipal elections. This year they were thrashed again, as usual, owing to a lack of enthusiasm and the whole democratic ticket with the exception of Leroy Burlingame, the republican candidate for Constable, and Wallace Ostrander for Election Inspector, was elected. Next year we will see what can be done.

—Last Friday night was an ideal time for a sleighing party, and one of the most beautiful mid-winter evenings ever experienced. The temperature was mild, the sleighing excellent and the moonlight inspiring, and still no sleighing party was abroad. But the enchanting time was not wholly lost to youthful pleasure seekers, for the ringing shouts and merry laughter of a gay coasting party on Mechanic street could be heard till a late hour. Indeed the Miner office was represented on the occasion.

—The Chautauqua House, whose courteous proprietor, Mr. H. B. Vincent, is ever ready for a hearty laugh, in appreciation of a good joke, is a popular hostlery with the transient portion of humanity, in this section of the country. Two hungry printers feasted at the proprietor's board in this well equipped house last Sunday, and to say they fared sumptuously is expressing it mild. The delicacies on this occasion, it may be said without fear of the reader's doubt, were relished by the starved individuals exceedingly.

—Alfred Daniel, of Douglas county, Ga., is rather a remarkable character. He is 82 years old, was never sick a day in his life, was never in bed at sun-up, never lost a tooth, has been to six log rollings this year, lifts more than most men, often indulges in coon and 'possum hunting, has been a deacon in the Primitive Baptist church for 58 years, was never drunk in his life, and an oath never escaped his lips. He is the father of 26 children—15 now living—has 70 grandchildren and a great number of great-grand children.

—The log-slides in the neighborhood of the lumbering camps of this vicinity afford those fortunate enough to be near when they are in operation, an interesting sight. The enormous logs descend from the hill-tops in these slides, with a fearful rapidity, which at a rough calculation must be at the rate of at least three if not four miles a minute. It is said that one of the logs in descending, a short time ago, jumped from the slide, located near Fagnan's camp, and broke a hemlock tree square off at the trunk, which was about 16 inches thick.

—Robert Morris, first Secretary of the United States Treasury, owned, in the year 1775, the territory around and on which the city of Bradford now stands. He was thrown into prison for debt and the land was sold at Sheriff's sale to Wm. Bingham. It seems rather ungrateful on the part of the government to have deserted this noble and generous man in the hour of adversity, and to have allowed him to be imprisoned for debt contracted in backing it with his personal credit, during the Revolutionary war, when the government itself had no credit.

—The entertainment given at the opera house last Saturday evening by the young elocutionist, Jno. G. Stevens, for the benefit of the Baptist church, was listened to by a small but appreciative audience. His excellent selections were delivered in a manner that displayed brilliant talent. Mr. Stevens especially excels in his personification of Shylock, his facial expressions being surpassingly good, while in all other parts he gives the utmost satisfaction. To make a long story short, we will simply add that the young gentleman is an actor of unusual ability.

—Not only has the operation of the law, as administered by our License Court, reduced the number of drinking places from about 6,000 to 1,347, but it has already, in its existence of seven months from June 1, 1888, to January 1, 1889, decreased, (according to published statistics), the commitments to the county prison by 5,423, as compared with the same months in the preceding year; decreased the commitments for drunkenness by 3,190; reduced the number of commitments for Sunday drunkenness from 863 to 246, and reduced the commitments of women for drunkenness for the same period from 89 to 17.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—The city of Council Bluffs, across the river from Omaha, Neb., for many years previous to 1853, was called Kanesville, in honor of General T. L. Kane, commander of the famous Bucktail regiment, in the war of the Rebellion. In 1846 General Kane was in command of a battalion of Mormons, which he organized in Kanesville, for service in the Mexican conflict, and which he took across the plains to California. The General was also sent by the government to Utah as Peace Commissioner to the Mormons in 1856, after Brigham Young and his followers had founded their colony of Polygamy at Great Salt Lake.

—Already the enthusiastic local sportsman looks eagerly forward to the time when he can arise while a rosy glow is tinting the eastern horizon, and the birds are twittering divine music in the "incense-breathing morn." Arise and seek the odorous woods with his bamboo rod, basket of lunch, and other equipments, and follow the murmuring brook through "brambly wildernesses" all the day long, and then after pleasant dreamy hours, end his sojourn when the sinking sun casts its last glinting beams through the forest leaves, and the chime of the distant village church-bell meets his ear. If he who dwelleth in the city and spendeth his summer vacation on the scorched sands of the sea-side resort, would come occasionally to Smethport, he would come in contact with a little of terrestrial paradise.

Nice, large potatoes, free from worm holes, at D. C. Young's.

Best Buckwheat Flour at D. C. Young's, only 90 cents a sack.

M. A. Lillibridge & Co., Port Allegany, are selling goods at sacrifice prices in order to make room for new spring stock. Bargains for all in every department. Give them a call.

PERSONAL MENTION.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

Geo. Griffith, of Kane, is in town to-day.

Deputy Sheriff Graib was in Bradford last Tuesday.

Mace Lillibridge of Port Allegany, was in town yesterday.

August Ebert, of Colgrove, called on the Miner Wednesday.

A. J. Hughes and F. H. Arnold drove over from Port Allegany on Sunday.

C. A. Alexis, Return Judge of Hamlin township, called on us Thursday morning.

Lawyer Sam Smith, of Buffalo, has had business at the county seat this week.

A H. Mayo, Esq., of Eldred, was circulating about Smethport on Thursday of this week.

Morris Smith, of Middleport, N. Y., is visiting his old friend, G. W. Sartwell, of this place.

C. H. Braisted, of Hornellsville, N. Y., spent Sunday with his brother, D. M. Braisted, at the Wright House.

The venerable father of Dr. and H. C. Wells of this place, is visiting at the residence of the Doctor, on Main street.

J. B. Benson, one of the legal lights of Coudersport, and J. E. Bouncevelle, of Port Allegany, were in town Monday.

Philip Tome, the old Republican war-horse of Corydon township, made us a pleasant call on Thursday of this week.

B. G. Bartle and daughter of Port Allegany, are at the Wright House. They will play the leading roles in the "Dutch Recruit," next week.

Elisha K. Kane, of Kane, was a juror last week and served on the Eldred township calf case. He was not favorably impressed with the intelligence of men who would quarrel over so insignificant a matter.

Department President.

Corps 23 W. R. C. was specially honored by the Department Encampment which held its annual session at Erie, last week, by the election of its President, Mrs. Helen S. Morrison, as Department President. That she is worthy this great distinction and that she will discharge the responsible duties pertaining to it with ability and fidelity no one will question who knows her. For the honor which has been conferred upon her she is receiving the congratulations of her many friends. Another excellent choice of a Department official was the election of Mrs. M. A. Wallace, of Bradford, as Department Secretary. Mrs. Wallace is eminently qualified for that position.

OBITUARY.

DIED—In Corydon, McKean Co., Pa., Wednesday, February 20, 1889, of apoplexy, Mrs. Lucy H. Cory, consort of Capt. A. H. Cory, aged 67 years, 4 months and 25 days.

Mrs. Cory came to McKean county from Guilford, N. Y., with her parents in 1831. She was the daughter of Hon. John Holmes, and a sister of Mrs. R. D. Hamlin and Mrs. E. P. Carter, of this place. She commenced school teaching when only fourteen years old, having been educated at a female seminary in Norwich, N. Y., and continued teaching until she was married, in the fall of 1838. Capt. Cory was at the time of her marriage printing the only paper published in this county. She therefore occasionally wrote both prose and poetry for the home paper. One piece of hers, which was written upon the death of a friend, forty-seven years ago, was sung at her funeral to-day, (a copy of which follows this notice). She for years has been an exemplary member of the United Brethren church. Her mortal remains are consigned to mother earth in Rose Hill cemetery. Her husband, a son, daughter and six grand children, with a large circle of friends and acquaintances are left to mourn one whom to know would cause love and admiration for her many virtues.

She sleeps, no grief is on her brow,
No sounds disturb her gentle sleeping.
Her rest is calm and holy now,
She sleeps the sleep that knows no waking.

She sleeps, no smile illumes her face,
No visions fill her dreams with sorrow,
She sleeps and dreamless is that resting place,
That knows no coming of the morrow.

She sleeps a sleep devoid of care,
Gentle, silent, not even a breath;
No worldly scoff, no solemn prayer,
Can wake this calm sweet sleep of death.

She sleeps, no dreams of hopes or fears
Disturb this rest to mortals given,
No sounds of joy, save one she hears,
That calls her spirit home to Heaven.

JUST received a car load of fresh Marble-head lime. For sale by A. Reilly.—9.

NORWICH NOTES.

Irving Silvus is rejoicing in the arrival of a new son.

It is reported that Mrs. Dan Wright, of Comes' Hill, was quite badly burned on Saturday last.

The small pox at Crosby proved to be nothing but the chicken pox, which is quite prevalent there.

E. Griffith, the venerable mail carrier, is on the sick list and Jack O'Connell is doing duty on his accustomed route.

The Ladies Aid Society will give a dime social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Snow, on Wednesday evening of this week.

Christine, wife of Joseph Adler, arrived safely in Colegrove on Monday of this week, after a tempestuous voyage of ten days on the ocean.

Among those who attended the funeral of Mrs. Ebert, on Sunday last, were Mr. and Mrs. L. Bayer and Mr. and Mrs. P. Martin, of Clermont, Messrs. Sasse and Koenig, of Smethport; Casper Smith, brother of the deceased, and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Turner, a daughter and son-in-law, of Farmers Valley.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ebert, who came to this country nearly thirty years ago, and who for many years has been a resident of Colgrove, died at 3 p. m., on Thursday of last week, aged 74 years, from the effects of a long illness and the natural decline of old age. The respect and esteem in which she was held by her many friends and relatives were shown by the large congregation of people and the many expressions of grief at her funeral, which was held in the Union church on Sunday morning last, where her coffin was covered with rare and beautiful flowers and an able and effective sermon delivered by the Rev. J. G. Hunn, after which her remains were interred in the cemetery near the church.

S. W. H.

Universalist Belief.

For the benefit of those who do not understand the Universalist belief we will quote a few words from a discussion of a Mr. Tucker, of Bradford, published in the *Star*, the discussion having been held in the Pompelon Club room of that city, before a large audience. He said: "There are many religions that might be called "liberal" as distinguished from what we call the "orthodox" churches. The principal denominations that are classed as liberal Christian churches in this country are the Universalist and Unitarian churches. Few people understand the distinction between these two churches in their doctrinal belief. It can best be expressed in the words of Rev. Theodore Starr King, who had filled a pastorate in both churches, thus: "The Universalist believes God is too good to forever condemn and forsake his children; the Unitarian believes God's children are too good to be forever condemned and forsaken." Thus if you attend a Universal church you will likely hear the goodness and love of God for his children extolled, the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man upheld."

Borough and Township Elections.

The following will be found a list of the officers elected on Tuesday last in the eastern and southern townships of the county. The vote each candidate received in the borough of Smethport and Keating township is given. In the other precincts the names of the successful candidates only are given:

SMETHPORT BOROUGH.

Votes
Burgess—Wesley Gifford, D. 120
do —G. W. Williams, R. 77
Council—Jno. Forrest, D. 110
do —T. H. Parsle, D. 103
do —M. L. Armstrong, R. 83
do —B. L. Knapp, R. 103
Assessor—Jno. Hungerford, D. 123
do —B. F. Walker, R. 83
School Directors—D. C. Young, Ind. R. 155
do —E. L. Keenan, D. 88
do —Sheridan Gordon, D. 83
do —Lewis Manser, R. 103
do 1 y—Sam. McClure, D. 123
do 1 y—Henry Bevier, R. 103
Constable—H. L. Burlingame, R. 119
do —D. F. Keefe, D. 83
Collector—J. A. Holder, D. 122
do —F. J. Vickery, R. 83
Auditor—Jos McCarty, D. 123
do —B. Y. Downey, R. 85
Judge of Election—D. L. Ferryth, D. 141
do —Frank Andrews, R. 94
Inspector of Elec'n—T. V. Powell, D. 107
do —W. W. Ostrander, R. 83

KEATING TOWNSHIP.

	Precincts.			Total
	1st	2d	3d	
Supervisors.				
A J Bond	151	49	33	233
H A Young	121	48	31	200
Justice of the Peace.				
M W Allen	124	25	23	172
J H McQuaid	67	33	29	129
I S Reynolds	33	52	38	123
A R Tubbs	115	10	[illegible]	133
Assessor.				
W A Young	61	23	24	108
J G Boyer	130	24	9	163
Constable.				
Arthur Lyons	50	8	[illegible]	64
J S Small	150	43	36	229
Collector.				
J E Stull	117	24	33	174
Tom Hussey	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	133
School Directors.				
H W Bender	133	30	18	181
R Brest	62	33	50	145
W S Acre	149	4		153
A D Gallup	19	4		[illegible]
Auditor.				
Henry Wright	118	12		130
A E Cory	91	2		93
S H Ehler		37	33	70
Town Clerk.				
W A McIntosh	107	22		129
Allen Owen	103	4		107
Judge of Election.				
P D Ostrander	107			107
Ed McGill	91			91
W G Duffy		30		30
E S Porterfield			33	33
Inspectors.				
G N Barrett	117			117
O B Cooper	91			91
R L Stephens		29		29
James Freeman		11		11
H B Pratt		10		10
P S Kepler			37	37
James Mahoney			30	30

ANNIN.

Assessor—Thos Finn.
Supervisors—Henry Murphy, M Donovan.
Collector—T W Ely.
Auditor—Thos McGannon.
School Directors—Thos Fitz Simmons, Tom Kelley.
Town Clerk—S E Cooper.
Constable—J J Goodrich.
Judge of Election—S E Jone.
Inspectors of Election—J J Cowley, Lorenzo Holmes.

CERES.

Assessor—Albert Campbere.
Supervisors—W A Worden, John Welch.
School Directors—Milo Worden, James Phalen.
Collector—H B Robarts.
Auditor—G N Hackett.
Town Clerk—G W Hackett.
Constable—T D Washburne.
Judge of Election—E D Ostrander.
Inspectors of Election—Walter Cole, J H Coon.
Town Treasurer—J J Robarts.

ELDRED BOROUGH.

Burgess—L D Hill.
Councilmen—A E Stone, Owen Charles.
School Directors—L L Owen, W H Dodd.
Constable—H O Heath.
Collector—H G Heath.
Assessor—J S Cotton.
Auditor—C W Franklin.
Judge of Election—A T Robbins.
Inspectors of Election—C W Franklin, W W Grove.

ELDRED.

Constable—W O Carpenter.
Collector—Pat McDonald.
Supervisors—John E Dunn, John Learn.
Assessor—D H Burnham.
Auditors—D H Burnham, C S Carpenter.
School Directors—C H Slack, W P Burr.
Judge of Election—Frank Hills.
Inspectors of Election—G Moody, Michael McAuliff.
Town Clerk—C H Cary.

HAMLIN.

School Directors—D Martin, John Stenstrom.
Supervisors—G Richards, N. Peterson.
Constable—C Stahl.
Auditor—J T Voorhees.
Collector—C A Alexis.
Town Clerk—C Paulson.
Justice of the Peace—L G Lockwood.
Assessor—C A Alexis.
Judge of Election—S W Pattison.
Inspectors of Election—O Hegion, D Hutchins.

KANE BOROUGH.

Justice of the Peace—A Y Jones.
Constable—D E Matthews.
High Constable—C E Hoff.
Assessor—Robert Campbell.
Collector—D E Matthews.
Auditor—Geo H Orr.
Judge of Election—M W McGill.
Inspectors of Election—A B Thomas, J M Gillis.
Burgess—Joshua Davis and E H Long each had 125 votes.
Council—F A VanOrsdell, J A Vollmer, J D Brooder.
School Directors—Robert McKnight, W J Armstrong, Chas Ross.

LAFAYETTE.

The returns from Lafayette township have not been filed with the Prothonotary up to the hour of going to press. We understand that some irregularity appear in the returns which may necessitate a recount.

WETMORE.

Supervisors—Albert Errichson, Peter Swanson.
School Directors—J O Liddell, C Jones, J P Larson, Oscar Lion.
Auditors—J Hoppe, J H Seline, Charles Hedman.
Town Clerk—Frank Swoop.
Justices of the Peace—Wm Wilkins, Harry Thomas.
Collector—Wm Wilkins.
Judge of Election—Aug Norman.
Inspectors of Election—Henry Kenstor, W I Knight.
Constable—Geo N Jackson.
Assessor—Jno A Gustafson.

SERGEANT.

Supervisors—S. J. McKendrick, S. J. Swanson.
Justice Peace—L Steinbacer.
Town Clerk—W E Butts.
Constable—H A Lyman.
School Directors—J H Tate, L Bayer, J H Kane.
Auditor—C P Erlandson.
Assessor—Jno O Souburgh.
Collector—Jno O Souburgh.
Judge Election—O Perry.
Inspectors Election—J W Steinbacer, H A Lyman.

NORWICH.

Justice Peace—E S Bovier.
Auditor—D M Wright.
Collector—H H Gallup.
Assessor—H C Gallup.
Town Clerk—H H Gallup.
School Directors—Wm Evans, W W Wilcox.
Supervisors—L P Lund, G J Davis.
Constable—B Carter.
Judge Election—Jay McGee.
Inspectors Election—F W Bliss, H C Burdick.

LIBERTY.

Supervisors—W G Mero, Henry Lynch.
Constable—A E Cummings.
Assessor—A Ostrander.
School Directors—G L Ball, G A Richmond.
Town Clerk—G A Richmond.
Auditor—C W Barr.
Judge Election—E M Dunbar.
Inspectors Election—Wilbur Lillibridge, F H Windsor.
Collector—John Acre.

OTTO.

Supervisors—Joseph Daily, M N Dennis.
Town Clerk—A Smiley.
Assessor—E H Neely.
Constable—C C Anstorg.
Collector—C Wilson.
Auditor—E J Walker.
Judge of Election 1st dist—T T McEvoy.
do 2d do —Frank Newton.
Inspectors of Election 1st dist—E C Crosh, J Chaffer.
Inspectors of Election 2d dist—Jas B Martin, L W Graham.
School Directors—G H Dunn, C W Meister, John Palmer.

HAMILTON.

Supervisors—W D Chambers, John Gibbs.
School Directors—J G Curtis, John Gibbs.
Collector—J G Curtis.
Assessor—John Gibbs.
Constable—D Blanchard.
Auditors—J D Richardson, D B Sorward.
Justice of the Peace—J G Curtis.
Town Clerk—J B Richardson.
Judge of Election—1st district, Geo A Baker; 2d district, E W Neilly.
Inspectors of Election—1st district, Harry Harris, J E Vance; 2d district, Frank Morrison, Cleal English.

PORT ALLEGANY BOROUGH.

Burgess—W L Lillibridge.
Council—J P Camp, Frank Kereen, C P Shaner.
School Directors—C E Hubbard, C H Bergman, Thos Maloney.
Constable—M J Fleming.
Collector—M J Fleming.
Assessor—T E Day.
Justice of the Peace—J E Bouncevelle.
Auditors—Will M Holmes, John Baker.
Judge of Election—A M Sheldon.
Inspectors of Election—J D Ford, J H Owsley.

Cheap Rates to the Inauguration.

On Feb'y 28th, March 1st and 2d., the W. N. Y. & P. R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., and return at "One Fare" for round trip, tickets good to return on any regular train (except limited), up to March 8th 1889, inclusive. Call on ticket agent for further particulars, or address

J. A. FELLOWS, G. P. & T. A.
84 Exchange St., Buffalo, N. Y.

CASH bargains in every department at D. C. Young's. Prices reduced to make room for new spring stock.

YOUNG FOLK'S DEPARTMENT.

Note:—All communications intended for this department should be addressed to

MRS. MARY A. WALLACE,
BRADFORD, PA.

MOTHER'S FOOL.

"Tis plain to me," said the farmer's wife,
"These boys will make their mark in life;
They never were made to handle a hoe,
And at once to college ought to go.
There's Fred—he's little better'n a fool,
But John and Henry must go to school."

"Well, really wife," quoth farmer Brown,
As he set his mug of cider down,
"Fred does more work in a day for me
Than both of his brothers do in three.
Book larning will never plant one's corn,
Nor hoe potatoes, sure as you're born,
Nor mend a rod of a broken fence.
For my part give me common sense."

But his wife was bound the roost to rule,
And John and Henry were sent to school,
While Fred of course was left behind,
For his mother said he had no mind.

Five years in school the students spent,
Then into business each one went.
John learned to play the flute and fiddle,
And parted his hair of course in the middle,
While his brother looked rather higher than he,
And hung out a sign, H. E. Brown, M. D.

Meanwhile at home their brother Fred
Had taken a notion into his head,
But he quietly trimmed his apple trees,
And weeded his onions and planted peas;
While somehow or other, by hook or by crook,
He managed to read full many a book,
Until at last his father said
He was getting "book larning" into his head,
"But for all that," said farmer Brown,
"He's the smartest boy there is in town."

The war broke out, and captain Fred
One hundred men to the battle led;
And when the rebel flag came down
He came marching home as General Brown;
But he went to work on the farm again,
Reshingled the barn and mended the fence,
And the neighbors declared he had common
sense.

Now common sense was very rare,
And the state house needed a portion there.
So the family dunce moved into town,
And the people called him Governor Brown,
While his brothers, who went to the city school,
Came home to live with mother's fool.

HOW THE PARROT SETTLED IT.

Mr. Brown had a "bird dog," a very handsome pointer, and I must tell you how he was spoiled for hunting. It was so funny a circumstance that his master always laughed when he told the story, although he was much vexed to lose so good a game dog. His housekeeper had a parrot given to her, and the first time the dog came into the room where the bird was he stopped and "pointed." The parrot slowly crossed the room and came up in front of the dog and looked him square in the eye, and then, after a moment, said he, "You're a rascal!"

The dog was so much astonished to hear a bird speak that he dropped his tail between his legs, wheeled about and ran away; and from that day to this he has never been known to "point" at a bird.

GREAT EVENTS OF A HALF CENTURY.

The unification of Italy.

The annexation of Texas.

The French revolution of 1848.

The discovery of photography.

The laying of the ocean cable.

The discovery of the telephone.

The emancipation of Russian serfs.

The discovery of the electric telephone.

The overthrow of the Pope's temporal power.

The establishment of ocean steam navigation.

The extension of Russian power into Central Asia.

The great Franco-German war and the unification of Germany.

The great civil war and the abolition of slavery in the United States.

The rise and fall of Napoleon III. and establishment of the French Republic.

The discovery of the sources of the Nile and Niger, and the exploration of interior Africa.

GOOD BOYS

Are tidy. They never come to the table with soiled hands and crumpled hair.

Are orderly. They have "a place for everything and everything in its place."

Are neat. They endeavor to keep their shoes blacked and their coats and hats brushed.

Are polite. They speak low and gently. They apologize for mistakes. They are as kind to mother and sister as to strangers.

EDITOR'S CHAT.

The question, "What is known as the sick man of the east," should have read "What empire," etc.

Owing to the absence of the editor from home last week the prizes were not sent as promptly as they should have been. We hope our young friends will forgive us this once.

Nearly every one sent complete sets of replies to queries this week and we have omitted the "diligent gleaners" and "sure searchers."

The editor wants every young person who reads this column to send their names for the roll-call, whether they send contributions or not. Let us see how many young people there are who read the MINER.

ROLL CALL.

Mary L. Holmes, Sugar Run; Ivy, Tuna Creek; N. U. Cummer, Smethport; A. D. M., Tuna Creek; Fannie B. Morrison; Cornplanter; Chestnut Burr, Bradford; "A Country Girl," DeGolia.

HISTORICAL.

The following are the answers to lesson xiii.

1] The first iron steamship was built in 1820.

2] The Turkish empire is known as the "sick man of the east."

3] Copernicus first discovered that the earth revolved around the sun.

A cyclone is a storm of wind; moving in immense whirls, and at the same time sweeping onward over the surface. Cyclones are usually two to three hundred miles in diameter, and sometimes more than a thousand miles. These storms originate outside the equatorial belt, between the tropics and are more toward the poles. In the southern hemisphere the rotation is in the same direction with the hands of a watch placed with the face upward; in the northern the direction is reversed.

FANNY B. MORRISON.

LESSON XV.

1] When were the first knives used in England and the first wheel carriages in France? MARY L. HOLMES.

2] Who wrote the "Star Spangled Banner," and under what circumstance was it written? CHESTNUT BURR.

3] Ivy inquires "how many men are working on the Panama canal?"

4] Which is the smallest kingdom in the world?

5] Which is the oldest town in the United States?

A winter's tail—An icicle.

HA DIDN'T KNOW EVERYTHING.

"Bobby, your mamma tells me you are a very bright boy and she expects you to be a great man," said Mr. Blossom, as he sat in the parlor waiting for Bobby's sister.

"Ma never does 'spect nothin' right. She don't know what she's talkin' 'bout. She told pa she 'spected you and sis would be married 'fore fall an' that was more'n a year ago."

BIBLE STUDY.

The answers to lesson xiii are the following:

1] The Israelites were to keep a feast to the Lord, three times a year. They were called the feast of the passover of unleavened bread; the feast of harvest and the feast of ingathering.

2] The word "and" occurs in the bible 46,277 times.

LESSON XV.

1] Who was called the weeping prophet? MARY L. HOLMES.

2] How much tax did each Israelite over twenty years of age have to pay and for what purpose? N. U. CUMMER.

3] Is there any mention of pen and ink in the bible?

CLERMONT CHATTINGS.

J. H. Peterson, Esq., from Dagus mines, is visiting friends in town.

H. A. Lyman is our new Constable. We hope he will look after law-breakers, and keep an eye on our whiskey shops.

Commodore Orin Perry was unable to attend the election yesterday, therefore J. H. Desmond was elected Judge of election.

We are very much pleased to note that Mrs. J. W. Anderson, who has for the past week been confined to her bed, is able to be around.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Weaver received a very handsome valentine on the 14th inst. It is a young lady of the usual weight. We congratulate them.

John S. Swanson and S. J. McKendrick were elected Supervisors, and Jno. O. Souburgh Assessor for three years and Collector for one year, on Tuesday last.

DOLLY DOOLL.

PORT ALLEGANY.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Reed passed the Sabbath with Roulette friends.

Rev. M. H. Abbey is holding a series of revival meetings in Potter county.

Walter Amsden, employed as a clerk by Lillibridge & Co., is visiting his home, in Cuba, N. Y.

No school this week, as the Professor and his able corps of assistants are enjoying a well earned vacation.

Our blacksmiths are kept busy night and day, trying to keep up with the demand for their class of work.

Mrs. Joseph Brown is lying very ill at her residence in this borough. No hopes are entertained for her recovery.

Owing to the cold weather and the skill of our physicians, there is at present but little sickness in Port Allegany.

The celebrated Till family give one of their entertainments at the M. E. church on Thursday evening, the 21st inst.

E. H. Brown keeps the choicest line of confectionery to be found in this vicinity, and is selling at lowest prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Shurtz, old and esteemed residents of this borough, celebrate their golden wedding to-day. Will send particulars next week.

The MINER of last week reached us and we must say, that a brighter, newsier or more readable paper never was published in McKean county.

F. H. Arnold assured your correspondent that two weeks more of sleighing would clear up their log jobs, and give them their usual amount of stock.

The wood market is lively at present—the flow of gas is quite feeble at times and the consumers of that commodity are obliged to mix a little wood with it.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bridge, of this borough are sadly afflicted by the death of their infant daughter, Valera, which occurred last week. They have the sympathy of the entire community.

Our enterprising jewelryman, Mr. C. A. Larrabee was to the front as usual with an unequaled stock of valentines. He had all kinds and sizes, to fit both old and young. Rene seldom gets left.

The ladies of the Episcopal Church are to play the interesting little drama, "Down by the Sea," at the M. E. church on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. Rounsevelle Wildman has the management.

There seems to be a revival of the temperance work in this place, and we have no doubt but that our W. C. T. U. and Y. W. C. T. U. will labor unceasingly until it will be impossible to procure a drink of the "ardent" in this village.

John G. Hall is running his factory to its fullest capacity trying to keep up with his order for pike lever woods. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Hall turns out the finest lever woods of any person in the country, and it almost impossible for him to supply the demand.

The "warm spell" which visited us last week and threatened the total destruction of our sleighing, has taken cold and we are happy to say that the fall of snow which came last night has greased the roads, and to-day load after load of logs are making their way to the river and mills.

One day last week a man employed by Lillibridge & Co., who was working on their log slide across the river, was standing with his pike lever resting in the slide when down came a log which sent the pike lever flying through the air and causing the gentleman in question to change ends several times. He was badly frightened, but fortunately uninjured.

The W. R. C. of this place gave an oyster supper and dance in G. A. R. hall on Thursday evening of last week, and a more enjoyable affair never was held in this place. At an early hour the young people began dropping in and at nine o'clock the hall was well filled and dancing began, which was kept up without intermission until the wee sma' hours. Total receipts were $23.85 from which amount the ladies of the Corps cleared about ten dollars. Their committee on entertainment are making arrangements with B. G. Bartle to put on a military comedy entitled "The Heroic Dutchman of 76," some time in the near future.

CHARLIE OX.

Commander Stewart's Salutatory.

I. Having been elected Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, I hereby assume command. I thank the comrades for the high honor conferred. Fully realizing the responsibilities of the position, and appreciating the duties imposed, I assure the comrades that I shall aim to advance the interests of the Department and of the Grand Army of the Republic; to make the organization so strong in its membership, so pure in character, so earnest in its work, that the surviving soldiery of the nation shall become so impressed with the duties devolving on them, so alive to the necessities of the unfortunate comrades of the war, and to the soldier's widow and orphans, that our rolls may soon contain the name of every man who battled for the perpetuity of the Union and the honor of the flag. Every comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, every soldier of the war enjoying the honors of the past, the happiness and prosperity of the present, should be active and energetic in the work committed to our care, should be conscientious in the performance of their duty to each other and I most earnestly and fraternally ask my comrades of the Department to give to the organization their best efforts.

II. The following appointments on the Staff of the Department Commander are announced.

Assistant Adjutant General — James McCormick, U. S. Grant Post No. 5, Philadelphia.

Assistant Quartermaster General—H. G. Williams, E. D. Baker Post No. 8, Philadelphia.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Additional appointments will be announced in future orders.

III. Headquarters are continued at 39 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, where all communications should be sent and addressed to James McCormick, Assistant Adjutant General.

THOS. J. STEWART,
Department Commander.

List of Petit Jurors for Regular Term, Commencing February 25th.

Adams J. L.—Bradford city.
Anderson John—Wetmore.
Anderson J. P.—Ludlow.
Askey John—Lafayette.
Brownell G. H.—Smethport.
Brown I. D.—Kendall Boro.
Colson Albin—Hamilton twp.
Colton O. H.—Bradford city.
Cushing C. H.—Bradford city.
Christ Gust—Wetmore.
Cook Henry—Farmers' Valley.
Cahoon Frank B.—Eldred Boro.
Donachy Millard—Kane.
Erickson Henry—Wetmore.
Evans Wm.—Norwich.
Egbert L. F.—Bradford city.
Finlay John—Keating.
Gallup Alfred—Keating.
Guy George—Bradford city.
Hawkins A. C.—Bradford city.
Howard W. H.—Derrick City.
Howard E. M.—Custer City.
Hardie Mark—Alton
Hanson Peter—Wetmore.
James E. D.—Kane.
Jones J. H.—Foster, Knox.
Lillibridge W. S.—Liberty.
Leonard F. P.—Bradford city.
Lindsey Thomas—Bradford twp.
Marsh Ben.—Lafayette twp.
Norman August—Wetmore.
Parks I. M.—Lafayette.
Rose John A.—Wetmore.
Russell James—Ceres twp.
Strang Sylvanus—Liberty.
Sawyer Harley—Keating.
White L. E.—Ceres twp.
Wicks A.—Keating.
Weidman F. W.—Port Allegany.
Whitcomb B. P.—Bradford city.

Do You Want Some Good Butter. Try Stickney, Bell & Co., Celebrated Cortland Co. Creamery in pails and tubs.
Stickney, Bell & Co.,
East Smethport, Pa.

List of Grand Jurors for Regular Term commencing Febuary 25th.

Ackley Philo—Kendall Boro.
Baker D. M.—Rixford.
Burlin Levi—Bradford city.
Barbour H. F.—Bradford city.
Cochran James K.—Bradford city.
Casterline C. L.—Bradford city.
Denman John—Kendall Boro.
Dillmer A. G.—Kendall Boro.
Elsen John—Hamilton twp.
Eighmy B. W.—Kendall Boro.
Giggs George—Eldred twp.
Glenn, W. M.—Bradford city.
Hoop N. B.—Bradford city.
Kleckner A. M.—Kendall Boro.
Kleckner J. B.—Bradford city.
Looker J. C.—Summit City.
McDonald W. A.—Duke Centre.
Manning Perry—Liberty twp.
Peck W. F.—Bradford city.
Powell T. V.—Smethport.
Rook D. H.—Bradford city.
Trumbull Joseph—Ceres.
Tyler A. A.—Otto twp.
Waller E. F.—Smethport.

D. C. YOUNG has just received from Jamestown Knitting Mills, a new lot of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Leggins.

MONEY IS SCARCE!

SO IS SNOW.

NO SNOW, NO MONEY!

at any rate not so much of it. We mean to help make your money go further than ever before. Read our prices and compare them with your last bill.

16 lbs. New Turkish Prunes,	$1.00
Maxwell Table Peaches,	16 cents a can
New York State Corn,	10 " "
Delaware Tomatoes	10 " "
50 Pails Prime Fine Cut, by pail	30 " "
Fresh Eggs	20 " a doz.
Crackers, Oyster, Milk and Soda,	8 c. lb. by bbl.
8 lbs. Granulated Sugar and 1 lb. Best Japan Tea	$1.00
10 lbs Ex. C Sugar and 1 lb Best Japan Tea	1.00
Spear Head and Climax Tocacco, by butt	40 c. lb.
Pork	9 c. lb.
Ham	12 "
Finest Patent Flour	$7.50
Our Snow Flake	6.50
Our Straight Family Flour	6.00

Hay, Feed, Oats, Meal, Bran, Corn and Middlings, by 100 lbs or car load at bottom prices.

ALL : GOODS : DELIVERED : FREE : OF : CHARGE!

We warrant every article we quote. These prices are for very best goods in the market. Remember, our canned goods are all Northern Brand, not the cheap southern goods that the market is glutted with. Try our flour, which is 50 cents a barrel under the market. Every barrel warranted.

STICKNEY, BELL & CO.,

EAST SMETHPORT.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HOUSE PAINTING,
PAPER HANGING,
AND DECORATING,

done in the newest and most elegant styles and at reasonable prices, by

LEONARD KOENIG.

Residence in the Walter's house, first door south of Hopkins' store,

Mechanic St., Smethport, Pa.

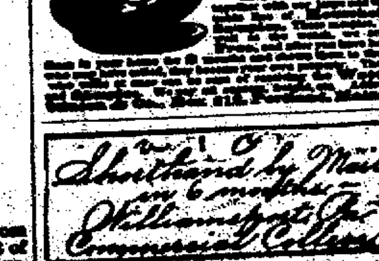
Feb. 10, 1889-tf.

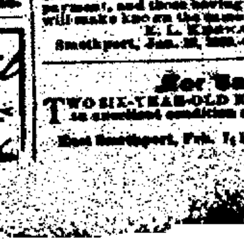
JAMES McNULTY,
Merchant Tailor!
EAST MAIN STREET,
Smethport, Pa.

A fine lot of samples kept constantly on hand. Mr. McNulty's reputation as a superior cutter and artist is well established. Good suits for $24 and 35 dollars and job work promptly attended to. Give him a call.

Smethport, April 16, 1886.-tf

RUPTURE cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or business delay. Thousands cured. Send for Circular. [illegible]





Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to the estate of [illegible] late of [illegible], McKean county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay, to [illegible]

Smethport, Pa., Feb'y 21st, 1889.

Charter Application.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT UPON THE FOURTH Monday of February, A. D. 1889, at [illegible] McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania, application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas [illegible] for the incorporation of a Union church, to be known as [illegible] of Liberty township, county of McKean, Pa. [illegible]

ALMOND OSTRANDER, } Committee.
CALVIN FETTERS.

Assignees Notice.

In the matter of the assigned estate of Henry C. Mersch. In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean Co., Pa., No. [illegible] [illegible] of Creditors.

To all parties concerned: Take notice that J. T. McLaughlin, Assignee of [illegible], has filed his account of his trust as such Assignee, and that the same will be presented in the Court of Common Pleas for allowance and confirmation on the fourth Monday of February, 1889, at [illegible] unless exceptions are filed thereto.

J. M. McELROY, Prothonotary.
HUGH P. EVANS, Deputy.

J. W. BOUTON,
[illegible]
Attorneys.

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 18, 1889. 1-28-3t

Notice.

THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS OF ADministration have been filed in the office of the Register [illegible] will be presented for confirmation at the Orphans' Court to be held at Smethport, in and for the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, on the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1889, [illegible]

J. M. McELROY, Register.

Smethport, Pa., January 28, 1889.

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE of William M. Marvin, deceased. Letters of administration on the estate of William M. Marvin, late of Bradford, McKean county, Penn'a, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay to [illegible]

Smethport, Pa., Feb'y [illegible] 1889.

For Sale.

TWO SIX-YEAR-OLD MARES, [illegible]

Smethport, Pa., [illegible]

It Makes You Hungry

"I have used Paine's Celery Compound and it has had a salutary effect. It invigorated the system and I feel like a new man. It improves the appetite and facilitates digestion." J. T. Cowland, Primus, S. C.

Spring medicine means more now-a-days than it did ten years ago. The winter of 1888-89 has left the nerves *all fagged out*. The nerves must be strengthened, the blood purified, liver and bowels regulated. Paine's Celery Compound—*the Spring medicine of to-day*—does all this, as nothing else can. *Prescribed by Physicians, Recommended by Druggists, Endorsed by Ministers, Guaranteed by the Manufacturers to be*

Paine's Celery Compound

is a unique tonic and appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, quick in its action, and without any injurious effect, it gives that rugged health which makes everything taste good. It cures dyspepsia and kindred disorders. Physicians prescribe it. $1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

The Best Spring Medicine.

"In the spring of 1887 I was all run down. I would get up in the morning with so tired a feeling, and was so weak that I could hardly get around. I bought a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and before I had taken it a week I felt very much better. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who need a building up and strengthening medicine." Mrs. B. A. Dow, Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES *Color anything any color. Never Fail! Always sure!* | **LACTATED FOOD** *Nourishes babies perfectly. The Physician's favorite.*

ATTENTION!

wish to say a few words to my friends and customers. After many years of pleasant dealings with the people of Smethport and vicinity, I deem it my duty to inform them that I am at all times prepared to

MEET :o: COMPETITION

in a business way and on

BUSINESS : PRINCIPLES!

I have in many ways improved my business and am constantly

ADDING TO MY STOCK

so as to make it the leading and reliable Clothing and

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

—OF McKEAN COUNTY.

I can be found in my store and at all times pleased to see my old and new customers, where they may rely on

FAIR AND HONEST DEALING.

All I want is a call, and I will convince you it is to your interest to deal with

RELITBLE : MERCHANTS

and not with temporary dealers, or dealers who start in business for a few days, trying to make the public believe they are here to stay, and can save your money by buying of them. It is not so, for I can assure each and every one of my customers, and I can prove to them that I have the

LARGEST STOCK

and the FINEST GOODS and the

LOWEST PRICES

in town. All I want is a call and I will convince you

WHAT I SAY IS TRUE

and not simply a trap to get you to buy. Soliciting a call, I am yours truly,

H. W. RUBIN,

The Reliable Clothier and Merchant Tailor, Smethport, Pa.

THOMPSON & WOOD

WHOLESALE
—AND—
RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Drugs,
Paints, Oils,
Glass and Putty.

We always keep a full line of everything pertaining to a First-Class Drug Store.

Mail Orders Solicited! and carefully filled.

A full line of Artists' Goods always in stock.

We always have something pretty for HOLIDAY, BIRTHDAY & WEDDING PRESENTS.

19 Main St., Bradford, Pa.

E. K. Thompson, Esq., Titusville, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I wish to express to you my perfect satisfaction, as practitioner of medicine, with your Sweet Worm Powder, as a remedy for Worms in children and adults. I have used it in over one hundred cases where children were troubled with bad breath, fretful, picking at the nose and other symptoms peculiar to children troubled with worms and have not known it in a single case to prove a failure. I have found it perfectly safe to use, pleasant to take, and quick in its effect on worms. In my opinion, no house where there are children should be without it, as its timely use will save many a long and dangerous sickness.

Yours truly,
J. W. Taintex, M. D.
Connecticut, April, 1884.

More Than Happy.

Mr. E. K. Thompson

Dear Sir:— In 1877, also in 1881, I was prostrate with gravel in the bladder. I suffered the most excruciating pain in passing the same. During the latter part of 1881 I was persuaded to try Sanoma. After taking it three days I found a sediment to the amount of a teaspoonful or more in my urine. Since then I have taken about one bottle in every three months and am happy, aye more than happy, to say I am cured, for I honestly believe I should have been dead long before this had it not been for your Sanoma. I take great pleasure in recommending it to all who are afflicted with Liver or Kidney disease.

Truly,
Lorenz Flint.
Little Cooley, Pa., March 22, 1887.

No. 19 Main St. - Bradford, Pa.

INSURANCE.

SMETHPORT HOME AGENCY,

HASKILL & BURDICK.

We represent the following

Old and Reliable Companies:

Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia, the oldest Insurance Co. in the world. Assets,	$8,436,591
Pennsylvania Fire,	2,890,867
Franklin	3,181,248
Royal, Liverpool	4,845,195
Fire Insurance Association of London (U. S. Branch)	893,445
Sun, Fire, London	1,348,610
Hanover, New York	2,479,654

Do not obtain Insurance in another State as long as you can get insured at home in as reliable companies as the above.

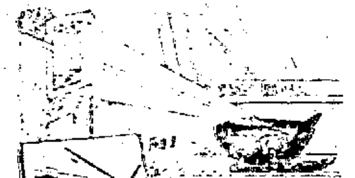
HASKILL & BURDICK,
Bank Building, Main Street, - Smethport, Pa.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

INSTRUCTIVE ENTERTAINMENT FOR PROGRESSIVE MEN AND WOMEN.

An Inexpensive and Simple Contrivance That Yields a Large Spectrum—Interesting Absorption Experiments May Be Made in Connection with This Apparatus.

The color spectrum is always a delight to the eyes of every person having normal eyesight, and it is an easy matter to produce it by means of a prism. When a prism is not available it may be produced in the manner illustrated by Fig. 1 and in the cut here reproduced from a Scientific American which explains the inexpensive method as follows:



A SIMPLE APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING THE SPECTRUM.

The materials required are a piece of mirror, 5 or 6 inches square, a dish of water and a sheet of white paper or a white wall. The mirror is immersed in the water and arranged at an angle of about 40 degs.; this angle, however, may be varied to suit the direction of the light. The incident beam received on the mirror is refracted on entering the water and dispersed. It is further dispersed on leaving the mirror, and still further upon emerging from the water. By causing the reflected beam to strike obliquely upon the white paper or wall, the spectrum thus produced may be made to cover a large surface.

Should the sun be too high or too low, the proper direction may be given to the incident beam by means of a second mirror held in the hand. The diagram, Fig. 2, shows the direction of the rays.

Some interesting absorption experiments may be made in connection with this apparatus. For example, colored glass, or sheets of colored gelatine, may be placed in the reflected beam. If red be placed in the path of the beam, red light, with perhaps some yellow, will pass through, while the other colors will be absorbed, and will not, therefore, appear on the wall. With the other colors the same phenomenon occurs. Each colored glass or gelatine is transparent to its own color, but opaque to other colors. In a similar manner a piece of red paper or ribbon placed in the red portion of the spectrum will reflect the red color, but if placed in some other part of the spectrum it will appear dark, the other colors being absorbed or quenched by the colored surface.

Snow Storms on Electric Roads.

The snow storm in St. Joseph failed to stop the electric line there, and the blizzard at Davenport, Ia., did not prevent the electric cars running without interruption. In the latter case the snow of the heavy, damp variety covered the streets to a depth of four or five inches, with drifts in places across the tracks. While this is satisfactory enough, it must be remembered that it is not the wet, sticky snow that is most to be feared, but the dry variety, that cakes on the track and prevents contact being made between the wheel and rail. The only safeguard against trouble from this last cause, says Science, is to keep cleaning cars going as long as the snow storm continues. There is another difficulty, especially when a heavy overhead wire is used, and this is from the formation of a coating of ice or sleet, preventing the trolley from touching the wire.

Localizing the Sense of Taste.

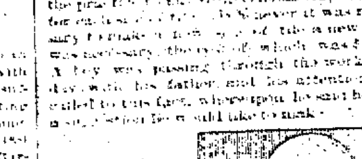
In the case of a patient whose entire tongue, including the large circumvallate taste papillae at the root of the tongue, had been removed, it was found that some power of taste remained. The sensations of sweet, bitter and sour could be obtained by applying appropriate substances to the back of the pharynx or the stump of the tongue, though if applied to the tongue the taste was apparent only during swallowing. The taste of salt was not perceived. Though these results are not fully in harmony with previous experiments, they are helpful in localizing the tasting powers of various portions of the mouth cavity, claims Science.

Electric Prostration.

Several cases of this new malady are reported from France. It affects workers under the electric light. The light exceeds 100,000 candle power, and it appears that it is this excess of light, and not the heat, which produces the nervous symptoms. A painful sensation in the throat, face and temples is first noticed, then the skin becomes coppery red, and irritation is felt about the eyes, much lachrymation ensues, and these symptoms then disappear, while the skin peels off in five days. The effects are comparable to those produced by walking over fresh snow in the sunlight, and may be regarded as a sort of sunburn.

Effects of a Technical Education.

Dr. L. K. Klemm, of the Technical school at Cincinnati, O., tells in The Journal of Education of an interesting instance of the inventive genius of a boy which had been stimulated and developed by technical education. At a tile manufactory near that city, it was the practice to use solid cast steel forms for each size of tile. Whenever it was necessary to make a tile of a new form an entirely new mold was necessary, the cost of which was $15.00. A boy was passing through the works one day with his father, and his attention was called to this fact, whereupon he said he had a suggestion he would like to make.



A BOY'S INVENTION.

Upon being given paper and pencil, he made the accompanying diagram after a few minutes' thought, stating that the steel bars could be arranged to form either square or rectangular tiles. It was then explained to him by the manager that it would be necessary to provide some means of retaining the bars in position, as the molds had to be subjected to a heavy hydraulic pressure, which would separate them, unless they were fastened securely in place. He then suggested backing the bars with plates as shown, which should be provided with holes, enabling them to be screwed firmly to the table, which should be provided with corresponding holes. In this way a solid form was provided, which could be used as a universal mold for tiles of various sizes and shapes. The idea was a good one and reflects much credit for originality upon its youthful inventor.

The Chill Blast

That sets the naked branches a quivering, is not felt by the wealthy valetudinarian indoors, but not all the covering that can be piled on his warm bed, nor all the furnace heat that anthracite can furnish, will warm his marrow when chills and fever runs its icy fingers along his spinal column. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the thing to infuse new warmth into his chilled and anguish frame, to remedy the fierce fever and exhausting sweats which alternate with the chill. Dumb ague, ague cake, bilious remittent—in short, every known form of malarial disease is subjugated by this potent, and at the same time, wholesome and genial medicine. Biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, sick headaches, loss of appetite and sleep, kidney trouble, rheumatism and debility are also remedied by it. Use it with persistence to effect a thorough cure.

The Finest in the Market.

The Niagara Natural Gas Argand Burner is the finest burner in the market for natural gas—equal to 100 candle power. It uses a No. 2 Rochester chimney and can be attached to any bracket or chandelier. Can also be used with a 10 inch shade or a 5 inch globe. Price with chimney, $1.25. Shades, globes and holders extra, according to quality and decoration. If your dealer does not keep these burners, send direct to us.

L. Emery, Jr., & Co.,
Sole Wholesale Agents.
Bradford, Pa., Nov. 23, 1888. tf

Go and inspect H. J. Glenn's stock of choice cigars and confectionery at his news depot, and confectionery store, at East Smethport. He keeps the best 5 cent cigar that can be obtained and his confectionery is always choice and fresh. The latest popular novels can always be found at his place.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of

Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay

on the radical cure of SPERMATORRHŒA or incapacity induced by excess of early indiscretion.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of early error may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address,

Sample of medicine free.

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York, N.Y. Post Office Box 450.
Feb 1-89 ly.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is used and endorsed by Physicians because it is the best.

It is Palatable as Milk.
It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.
It is wonderful as a flesh producer.
It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Cough and Colds.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

W. T. CALLAR,

DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST.

—DEALER IN—

Drugs : and : Medicines,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Stationery, Toilet Articles, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

BRICK DRUG STORE.

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.
v18n39.

BUSH & McINTOSH,

Manufacturers of

Door & Window Frames

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Etc.

Sash and Blinds Furnished to Order.

CUSTOM PLANING

done on short notice.

Also manufacturers of
LEVER HANDLES, WHIFFLETREES, NECK-YOKES, AND ALL KINDS OF TURNED WORK.

Saws Gummed to order

Shop opposite W. N. Y. & P. depot.

East : Smethport.

v5n4yl.

H. A. SPRAGUE'S

HARDWARE STORE,

Opposite the Grand Central,

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware
House Furnishnig Goods
SILVERWARE,
Cutlery, Lamps,
Glass, Lead, Oils, Paints, Putty,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools,

In fact everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware Store. The Closest buyers and Best judges of what they buy concede the fact that more goods of same quality can be bought for less money at the above store than any other place in the Country.

A COMPETENT TINNER

Always on hand ready to do work on short notice.

DRESSMAKING

Mrs. Campbell

Rooms over the Miner Office,

SMETHPORT, PA.

November 18, 1886-tf.

CURRY UNIVERSITY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Over 1450 Students last year.

Classical; Scientific; Ladies' Seminary; Normal; Penmanship; Music and Elocution Departments.

CURRY BUSINESS COLLEGE and CURRY SCHOOL OF SHORT-HAND

are separate schools, each having its own complete faculty, providing the most thorough practical drill in its line obtainable.

Send for Catalogue of the Department you desire to enter.

JAMES CLARK WILLIAMS, A. M., Pres't. 8n32.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

A Dismal Room Pleasantly Transformed Through Appropriate Decoration.

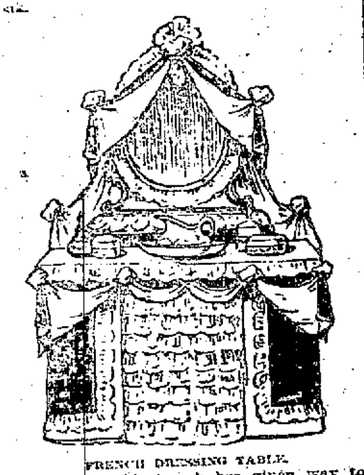
There are many dismal rooms, defective in their light and with unattractive outside views, which only require the art of the decorator to render them pleasant. Decorator and Furnisher tells of a dining room which was lately taken in hand by an expert. The wood work of grained oak and the brown paper on the walls absorbed much of the very indifferent light, the gloom being increased by various combinations of color. A greenish yellow paper with flowering damask pattern was selected for the frieze. The paper was a conventionalized rose, closely interwoven, the coloring golden emerald green filled work ground of varied cream tints with warm touches of cream color. This, neither yellow nor green, provided for the reflection of light.

The ceiling was tinted creamy yellow, a few lines of deeper color in the cornice, this ceiling giving a golden glow contrasted with adjutant tones. The middle wall course or picture space was changed from brown to a plain citron olive distemper color; the molding above and small molding below were painted gray blue. The skirting and doors also were of gray blue, giving contrast to the wall. The dado was of russet olive. Warmth of effect was secured by painting the gray mantels a deep crimson toned venetian red, the over mantel the same, relieved by brass adornments, rus colored bric-a-brac. Curtains were supplied of deep coral red wool. The windows introduced to hide exterior views were of rolled cathedral glass. The change was that of enchantment, securing a quiet, reposeful, rich effect, the upper portion of the room full of a softened light, appearing equally well in the glow of artificial light and the ruddy flame of the fire.

French Furnishings.

With the Empire fashions in dress have come new fashions in furniture. The dark hangings and dusky tints of the æsthetic period have vanished. Early English has given place to late French. The gloom has given place to a flood of white and gold and the tints of spring, the crocus, the violet and the daffodil. White and gold are the favorite colors for furnishing bedroom and boudoir, or white and silver, with faint and delicate tints. A charming suit done for one of this season's fair debutantes is in the softest of dull green and white. The bed and all the furniture is in white enameled wood, with delicate little white railings as a finish to each piece, and fine lines and touches of gold as a relief. The floor is of polished white wood, with a rug as thick and palely green as mossy turf.

All the white furniture is upholstered with pale gray green velours. The walls are in the same shade of cartridge paper, with a broad frieze of narcissi above, and the mantel, over which hangs a white framed mirror, is hung with pale green China silk, printed with the same flowers which are also embroidered on the fringed white linen bed spread. Little white screens are hung with this silk and all the furnishing of the dressing table and escretoire are of ivory. Another one is hung with white China silk and lace, the furnishings being in brass and gilt. A third has all its hangings and upholstery in old pink, the furniture being in light colored oak.



FRENCH DRESSING TABLE.

The heavy black oak has given way to lighter color and forms with delicate brass ornaments, in both drawing rooms and bed chambers. One of these last has a three-quarter bed in oak, with a little brass inlaying. The cover is of tan colored satin, flowered with pink roses and trailing leaves. The walls are old pink, with a frieze of looped rose garlands with fluttering ribbons. The curtains and portieres are of pale green, with tall, shadowy pink lilies and iris flowers mingled upon them. There is a dressing table with a long oval mirror and an embroidered scarf flung across it, with the toilet fittings of silver. The pale brown carpet is strewn with roses and all the furniture is upholstered in old pink.

In the cut is shown a French dressing table in Pompadour style, the foundation of white wood, entirely covered with lace flounces and frillings draperies in pink silk, and plush panels.

Drawing rooms are having their walls done in charming Watteau and Boucher designs, and the scrolled gilt furniture is upholstered in soft tinted tapestries where panniered ladies and silk stockinged gentlemen are making beautiful courtesies to each other.

Cream Puffs.

Cream puffs made as follows are recommended by a home cook as equal to those of professional confectioners: In a saucepan put one teacup of water and one half teacup of butter. Place on the stove to heat. While boiling add one and one half teacups of flour. Remove from stove and beat until all lumps disappear. When cold add five whole eggs at once and a little salt. No baking powder nor extract. Beat all well and bake in well greased gem pans in quick oven for twenty minutes. They will rise, leaving a cavity in center to be filled with the following cream. If not baked long enough they may fall. For cream, stir one half teacup sugar, one half teacup flour and one beaten egg into one pint of scalding milk; flavor to suit.

Oyster Omelette.

Heat one quart of oysters to the boiling point in their own liquor. Stir in one large tablespoonful of butter, mixed with one even tablespoonful of flour. Season with salt and pepper. Beat six eggs and season with salt and pepper; add to them three tablespoonfuls of water. Put a tablespoonful of butter in a hot omelet pan and, when it becomes white and frothy, pour the eggs into it. Shake over a hot fire until the eggs begin to thicken; then pour in the oysters. Roll up the omelet, turn out on a hot dish and serve immediately.

A Good Plain Dessert.

A nice plain dessert is a rice and apple pudding. Boil a cupful of rice in a pint of milk or water till quite tender. Half fill a pie dish with peeled, cored and cut up apples, and sugar to taste. Put the rice thickly over them, to form a crust, and bake one hour.

The Homeliest Man in Smethport

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to relieve and cure all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.

Tickets to All Parts of the World.

If you are going to Arkansas, Minnesota, or any place in the West or Europe, it will pay you to write to John O. Sonbergh, General Steamship and Western Land Agent, Clermont, Pa., for prices, free circulars, maps, &c. It's strange, but still it's true, that tickets can be bought from him just as cheap as they can be purchased in any city. Lands and improved farms for sale in Minnesota, Dakota, Arkansas, California, Washington Territory, Iowa and Nebraska. Address JNO. O. SONBERGH,
1-20-tf Clermont, Pa.

No Quackery in This.

Having secured the agency of the celebrated Sizerville magnetic mineral water, I am now prepared to handle it in large or small quantities. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that it is a sure cure for all rheumatic pains and kidney diseases, besides being one of the greatest appetizers and bowel regulators known. It has also cured some of the worst cases of paralysis on record.

Orders left at the Grand Central Hotel, Smethport, will be promptly attended to.

F. N. TAYLOR.

Smethport, Dec. 3, 1888.

RUPTURE cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular. v23n4yl.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

The Centaur Company, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Some Foolish People.

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial size free. At all druggists.

Which Was It? Bacon or Shakespeare.

The authorship of the dramatic productions tributed to the last of the above named is agitating literary circles to the very centre; but affects the practical masses far less than the momentous question, how to regain or preserve health, that essential of bodily and mental activity, business." We can throw far more light on this latter subject than the most profound Shakespearian can on the question first propounded. If the system is depleted, the nerves shaky; if indigestion or constipation bothers one at times, or constantly; if the skin is yellow and tongue furred as in biliousness; if there are premonitory twinges of oncoming rheumatism or neuralgia; if the kidneys are inactive — use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest recuperant of an age prolific in beneficial and successful remedies. Remember, if malaria threatens or afflicts, that it neutralizes the poison and fortifies the system.

dec7,'88-6m

Testimonials.

Henry Bishop and wife of East Valley say that they had been suffering from liver and kidney difficulties a long time, but after using 3 or 4 packages of the vegetable compound, that they are rapidly gaining their health.

Direct from the Front.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 2, 1888.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—I can cheerfully and truthfully say that S. S. S. is the greatest blood purifier on earth. In 1884 I contracted blood poison. Physicians treated me with no good results. I took a half dozen different kinds of blood medicines, but, without receiving any permanent relief! I was induced to try S. S. S. I began the first bottle with the gravest doubts of success. I had been so often deceived. But improvement came, and I continued its use until perfectly well. I have since married, and have a healthy family. No trace of the disease is seen. Swift's Specific did all this for me, and I am grateful. Yours truly,

J. S. Strader.
118 Dale Ave.

Kemp, Texas, June 23, 1888.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—A sixteen-year-old son of mine was afflicted with bad blood, and broke out with an eruption on various parts of his body. I put him to taking S. S. S., and a few bottles cured him entirely. I live at Lone Oak, but my post-office is at Kemp.

Yours truly, W. S. Robinson.

Three books mailed free on application. All druggists sell S. S. S.

The Swift Specific Co.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
New York, 756 Broadway.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Farquhar's Standard Engines and Saw Mills.

Send for Catalogue. Portable, Stationary, Traction and Automatic Engines a specialty. Warranted equal or superior to any made.

Address A. B. FARQUHAR & SON, York, Pa.
12-21-3m.

The Best Meat and Vegetable MARKET!

—IN—

SMETHPORT

I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c.

—ALSO—

VEGETABLES

IN THEIR SEASON.

A FIRST-CLASS LINE OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

A Full Line of

CANNED GOODS

Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.

C. W. WILLIAMS.

Main Street. Smethport, Pa.

$93 Sewing-Machine FREE

To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America.

TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

FREE FREE

Specht & Sasso,

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,

Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incident to their profession.

CANNS KIDNEY CURE.

For Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Brights Heart, Urinary or Liver diseases. Cure Guaranteed. Office, 831 Arch street, Philadelphia. All druggists. Try it. $1 a bottle, six for $5. v23n4yl.

ITCH, Mange, and Scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by A. B. Armstrong druggist, Smethport, 30 6m.

Court Proclamation.

THE HON. A. G. OLMSTED, President Judge, of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphan's and Court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, has issued his precept, bearing date Friday, Dec. 14th, 1888, and to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas, at the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 25th day of February, 1889, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables, within the county that they be then and there in their proper persons at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizance to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of McKean are to be then and there to prosecute against them as well as just.

Dated at Smethport, Feb'y 7th, 1889, and in the 112th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

W. B. CLARKE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY WRITS OF FIERI Facias, Levari Facias and Alias Venditioni Exponas, Alias Fieri Facias, Pluries Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose at public sale in the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1889, AT 1 P. M.,

the following several pieces of property:

1.

Defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land, in Warrants Nos. 3306 and 3498, Bradford township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post in the easterly line of lands of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh Railway and in the north line of the land of James W. Hilton; thence south 87 degrees, east along said north line 335.6 feet to a post; thence south 49 degrees, west 607 feet to a pine tree; thence north 35 degrees, west 115 feet to a post in the easterly line of the said railway lands; thence northerly bounding on said easterly line to the place of beginning. Containing two and 35-100 acres, more or less, according to survey of L. Gorton of September 6, 1878. Being the same premises conveyed by James W. Hilton and wife to Frank R. Brain, by deed dated January 7, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of McKean county, in Deed Book, Vol. 7, pages 406, &c. Together with the appurtenances. One large frame building of dimensions about 84 feet in width and about 200 feet in length, known as the Bradford Glass Works building, situate thereon. Also all of the property and franchises of said Bradford Glass Works.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of the Bradford Glass Works at the suit of Mrs. L. Williams.

A. Leo Weil and Geo. A. Sturgeon, plaintiff's attorneys.

2.

Defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land, in Warrants Nos. 3306 and 3498, Bradford township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post in the easterly line of lands of the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburgh Railway and in the north line of the land of James W. Hilton; thence south 87 degrees, east along said north line 335.6 feet to a post; thence south 49 degrees, west 623 feet to a pine tree; thence north 35 degrees, west 115 feet to a post in the easterly line of the said railway lands; thence northerly bounding on said easterly line to the place of beginning. Containing two and 35-100 acres, more or less, according to survey of L. Gorton of September 6, 1878. Being the same premises conveyed by James W. Hilton and wife to Frank R. Brain, by deed dated January 7, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of McKean county, in Deed Book, Vol. 7, pages 406, &c. Together with the appurtenances. One large frame building of dimensions about 84 feet in width and about 200 feet in length, known as the Bradford Glass Works building, situate thereon and belonging to the same. Also all of the property and franchises of said Bradford Glass Works.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of W. B. McCartney at the suit of William Pennock.

W. B. & J. B. Chapman, plaintiff's att'ys.

3.

Defendant's interest in a lot of land in Ceres township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post corner in the south line of lot No. 117; thence east 112.6 perches to an iron-wood corner; thence south 35.5 perches to a post in the north line of lot No. 115; thence west 16.2 perches to the north-west corner of same; thence south 53.4 perches to a sugar corner; thence west 96.4 perches to a corner; thence north 79.9 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 40 acres, more or less. Being lot No. 116 of Keating & Co. allotment of land in said township and part of Warrants 2198 and 2447. Improved, about 25 acres cleared, the balance slashing, and having thereon erected one one and a half story frame dwelling house with wing attached, one small board barn and usual outbuildings. Also spring of water and good young orchard thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Edward Hammond at the suit of William Evens.

Apple & Bouton, plaintiff's att'ys.

4.

Defendant's interest in a lot of land in Ceres township, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania, containing forty (40) acres and part of Warrants Nos. 2217 and 2265, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hemlock, being the south-west corner of a lot conveyed by Joseph Karr to Luther Eastman and Sophia Ann his wife, then to Charles R. Wilbur, Henrietta, his wife, then to Phineas V. Maxson and Harriet his wife, then to Luke B. Maxson and Ann E. Maxson his wife, then to E. A. Pratt, thence north thirty-two (32) rods to a post corner, thence east two hundred rods to a post corner in east line of above mentioned lot, thence south thirty-two rods to an ironwood corner, thence west two hundred rods to the place of beginning. Containing forty acres more or less. Improved and having thereon one board house, one board barn, a small orchard, several springs of water and usual outbuildings. About 15 acres improved.

Also another lot of land in township aforesaid bounded and described as follows, viz.: beginning at the northeast corner of the old Joseph Karr farm and running south three chains and eighty-one links, thence west twenty-six chains and nineteen links, thence north three chains and eighty-one links, thence east twenty-six chains and nineteen links to the place of beginning. Containing ten acres of land, be the same more or less. Being parts of warrants Nos. 2217 and 2265, being the same land deeded by Phineas V. Maxson and Harriet his wife to Luke B. Maxson by deed dated Oct. 5, 1875, and deeded to first party August 11, 1887, by E. A. Pratt and wife and P. V. Maxson and wife. Improved and having thereon one old water saw mill, two small board houses, a good orchard, several springs of water and usual outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Harriet Maxson at the suit of John J. Robarts.

John N. Apple, plaintiff's attorney.

5.

The defendant's interest in all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the townships of Liberty and Norwich, County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: being parts of warrants Nos. 2435, 2441, and 2347: Beginning at a post being the south-east corner of warrant No. 2441 (original hemlock) thence west on south line of same four hundred and forty rods to post corner; thence by the following courses and distances, viz: South 25 degrees west thirty-six rods, south 78 degrees east one hundred and four rods, south 40 degrees east one hundred and ninety-four and nine-tenths rods to a post in F. H. & C. W. Goodyear's line of half-mile tract; thence along same north 88 degrees east nine and four-tenths rods to corner; thence south 42 degrees east sixty-eight rods east forty rods, north 67 degrees east twenty-four and four-tenths rods, north 35 degrees east twenty-three rods, north eighty rods, north 81 degrees east seventy rods, north 65 degrees east sixty-eight rods to a post corner in east line of Warrant No. 2347; thence north on same fifty-six rods to place of beginning. Containing three hundred and sixty-seven acres more or less. Also another tract beginning at a hemlock standing two hundred and seventy rods south of the north-west corner of Warrant No. 2435; thence south one hundred rods to birch in east line of Warrant No. 2914; thence north east eighty rods to beech corner; thence north one hundred rods to post corner; thence west eighty rods to place of beginning. Containing fifty acres more or less, in all containing four hundred and seventeen acres.

ALSO all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the township of Liberty, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a birch the southwest corner of Warrant No. 1280; thence south along west line of Warrant No. 1208 three hundred and twenty perches to a hemlock; thence west along north line of Warrant No. 2347 five hundred and twenty-four and seven-tenths perches; thence north along east line of Warrant No. 2914 two hundred and seventy perches to a birch; thence east along south line of land contracted to F. H. Arnold eighty perches; thence north along east line of said Arnold's land fifty perches; thence east along south line of Warrant No. 2475 four hundred forty-four and seven-tenths perches to a birch the place of beginning. Containing one thousand and twenty-five acres of land, be the same more or less, being Warrant No. 2441.

Also that other certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the township, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a beech the south-east corner of Warrant No. 2475 in Liberty township aforesaid; thence east along south line of land owned by the heirs of John Keating and Warrant No. 1685, five hundred and twenty-four and seven-tenth perches to a hemlock; thence south along west line of Warrant No. 1280, three hundred and twenty perches to a birch; thence west along north line of Warrant No. 2441, four hundred forty-four and seven-tenths perches; thence north along line of land contracted to be sold to F. H. Arnold, fifty perches; thence west along north line of said Arnold's land eighty perches to a hemlock; thence north along east line of warrant No. 2474 two hundred and seventy perches to a beech, the place of beginning. Containing one thousand and twenty-five acres of land, be the same more or less, and being Warrant No. 1685. Excepting and reserving from tract last mentioned and described an undivided one hundred and twenty-five acres owned by Henry R. Beech. Also an undivided one hundred eighty seven and five-tenth acres owned by Amelia E. Ingraham. The above pieces or parcels of land

lying [illegible] about four (4) miles of tram [illegible]

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of H. R. Briggs at the suit of Daniel E. Bailey.

Reid. H. Hore, plaintiff's attorney.

6.

Defendant's interest in a lot of land in Keating township, McKean county and State of Pennsylvania, containing fifty-six acres and seven-tenths of an acre, being lot No. 311 of the sub-division of Keating lands in said township, and part of Warrants Nos. 2075 and 2085, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the south-east corner of lot conveyed to Homer Howe, No. 213; thence north 126.3 perches to the north-east corner thereof; thence east 47 perches to a post in the west line of land of Wm. H. Herd, No. 122; thence south 26.4 perches to the south-west corner thereof; thence east 5.2 perches to a post; thence south 100 rods to a post; thence west 50 rods to the place of beginning. Improved and having thereon one one-story board dwelling house, one large frame barn, a good orchard, usual outbuildings and well watered.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Joseph B. Ballard at the suit of William V. Keating, Adolph E. Borie and James M. Wilcox, now for the use of Byron D. Hamlin.

John Forrest, plaintiff's attorney.

7.

Defendant's interest in all that piece, parcel or tract of land, situate in Keating township, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post corner in the centre of the road, being the southeast corner of a thirty-one acre lot, part of lot No. 20, of the allotment of Keating lands in Keating township; thence north twenty-three degrees, east eighty-six feet (N., 23 degrees, E. 86); thence west two hundred feet (200); thence south to the line between land of Charles E. B. Hatch and Wm. S. Moore; thence by said line east to the place of beginning. Containing about sixty (60) square perches, be the same more or less, and being part of said lot No. 20, with the appurtenances. Being the same premises conveyed to Erwin Schott by Charles E. B. Hatch by deed dated April 24, 1878, recorded February 13, 1879, in Deed Book, No. "27" page 161 etc. Improved and having thereon one large two-story board building, used as a brewery, one one-story board building, used as a bottling house, usual outbuildings and well watered.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Keating township, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post in the centre of the Smethport and Olean road at the north-east corner of a lot of land conveyed to Erwin Schott by Charles E. B. Hatch by deed dated the 24th day of April, 1878, and recorded in the Recorder's office of McKean county in Deed Book, No. "27," page 163, etc.; thence west on the north line of said lot 200 feet, more or less, to the north-west corner thereof; thence south on the west line of said lot to the south-west corner of said lot; thence west 46 feet, more or less, to a post in line of land of the W. S. Moore estate; thence north to a post corner standing about 46 feet west of the south-west corner of land occupied by Henry Cook; thence east about 46 feet to south-west corner of land occupied by said Henry Cook; thence east along the south line of Henry Cook lot to a post in the centre of said Smethport and Olean road; thence in a southwesterly direction along the centre of said road to the place of beginning. Containing 16,000 square feet of land, more or less. Improved and having thereon one two-story frame dwelling house, with one-story addition on the back, one large frame barn and usual outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Erwin Schott at the suit of Marguerite Behn.

Apple & Bouton, plaintiff's attorneys.

W. B. CLARKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, February 7, 1889.

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock, steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSE PAID WEEKLY. Apply at once stating age. (Refer to this paper.)

SNELL & HOWARD,
2m Rochester, N. Y.

T. H. PURTLE

Takes pleasure in announcing to his many friends in Smethport and vicinity that he can be found at the old stand of Kruger & Purtle's, on Water street, where he is prepared to do

HORSESHOEING

in all its branches on scientific principles. I am confident of my ability to give satisfaction in this line of business in every instance.

General -:- Blacksmithing

Done with neatness and despatch.

While soliciting a liberal share of the public patronage, my aim at all times will be to please my customers.

T. H. PURTLE.

Smethport, Pa., May 12, 1887.-y1.

F. R. FOSTER & CO.,

(Successor to R. B. McCoy.)

DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS

AND DEALERS IN

WALL :-: PAPER,

No. 21 MAIN STREET,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, and a

FULL : LINE : OF : CIGARS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded

NIGHT OR DAY.

Feb. 1-89.

LADIES USE PEERLESS DYES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by

W. T. Caller and S. I. Wells, Smethport, Pa. v25n10yl

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. Dowell, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

MASON & HAMLIN

The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequalled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free.

ORGANS $22 TO $900.

Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for their pianos, that they are superior to all others. They recognize the high excellence achieved by other leading makers in the art of piano building, but still claim superiority. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvement introduced by them in the year 1882, and now known as the "MASON & HAMLIN PIANO STRINGER," by the use of which is secured the greatest possible purity and refinement of tone, together with greatly increased capacity to stand in tune and other important advantages.

PIANOS

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant. Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

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BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.